FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, DECEMBER 24, 1855. [NO. 2012.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS—$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Rates for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Whatever else may be said of Fayetteville, it cannot truly be said, that she has ever opposed Internal Improvements in any portion of North Carolina. In fact the Legislative records of the State prove that she was as a Town among the very first in the State to attempt a system of improvement, which if it had been successfully completed, would not only have developed, but concentrated the resources of the State at points on the sea coast within her own borders. The attempt was made too soon, and from a variety of causes proved abortive, injured Fayetteville, and gave rise to a system that is now pouring the wealth of North Carolina into the adjoining States.

As early as 1797, a Charter was granted for improving the Cape Fear River and its tributaries. This was amended in 1812, and 1815, and from time to time, by the Legislature. The same Company—the Cape Fear Navigation Company—is still in existence, and from first to last has expended, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Cape Fear River, upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. Recently, with the consent of the old Company, the Legislature granted a Charter to a new Company, to improve the navigation of the River above Fayetteville, and subscribed liberally, and more recently has endorsed the bonds of the Company to the amount of $200,000.

With this munificent aid on the part of the State, the improvement of the navigation of the river above Fayetteville is almost completed, and within the next month Boats can ply between Cross Creek and Jones's Mill on Deep River, 24 miles above Haywood.

In the meantime, the people and town of Fayetteville, with a spirit that has elicited praise from every part of the State, are bending all their energies to the construction of a Rail Road from Fayetteville to the Coal Fields in Moore and Chatham Counties.

The practical question which presents itself, in view of the completion of these two works, is, how can Fayetteville best make those works contribute to her own prosperity and the benefit of the State at large?

This we admit is a grave question; but in view of the annual low state of the River below Fayetteville, is one that is every day asked, and in a very short time must be answered, otherwise the Rail Road improvement and up river navigation will not yield half the prosperity they otherwise would do.

The Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington is one of the very best and most constant streams south of the Potomac; and yet some doubt its capacity in its natural state to carry off the surplus produce or Coal which the Rail Road and slack water navigation can bring down.

In view of this, two question are presented:

Is it the policy of Fayetteville to construct a Rail Road to tide water? or to improve the navigation of the River?

Policy as a Town, and cheapness of completion, would dictate a resort to the improvement of the River below Fayetteville, so as to have a depth of water from 7 to 8 feet during the entire year.

Can this be done? and at what cost? are important questions, and we are aware should be handled tenderly and with much delicacy towards the Cape Fear Navigation Company, which has so long exercised control over this part of the Cape Fear River, by virtue of its chartered privileges.

We approach the subject in a spirit of equity and justice, and suggest, that the Company at its next annual meeting inquire into this matter, and ascertain whether it cannot secure to the trading community a constant depth of from 7 to 8 feet water, at a cost of about one hundred thousand dollars. Such we understand to be the fact—and at that price responsible and scientific men are willing to enter into Bond for its completion.

This being so, would it not be wisdom on the part of the State of North Carolina, which is a large stockholder, as well as the individual stockholders, to scale their stock from its nominal to its market value.

Let this be done, and let the Company sell $100,000 worth of stock to new stockholders, or retain it themselves. We have reason to believe that self interest alone will prompt the citizens of Fayetteville and Wilmington to take the stock.

Start this improvement, and it will inspire new zeal and ardor on the part of those who are engaged in developing the resources of the State, and concentrate her wealth at points within her own Ports. CAPE FEAR.

The Irish Court of Queen's Bench has decided that a clergyman may marry himself. The question arose as to the legitimacy of the children of a marriage thus performed. The Rev. S. S. Beamish was duly ordained a clergyman of the United Churches of England and Ireland, and it appeared that on the 27th of November, 1831, being then in holy orders, he went to the house of Anne Lyons, in the city of Cork, and there performed a ceremony of marriage between himself and Isabella Fraser. The special verdict described the manner in which the ceremony took place, and the general form of the solemnization was that set out in the book of common prayer of the United Churches of England and Ireland, Mr Beamish then declaring that he took the said Isabella Fraser to be his wedded wife, she taking him to be her wedded husband. The wedding ring was then placed upon her finger, and the blessing was pronounced. Judge Crampton delivered judgment in favor of the validity of the marriage.

Decision of the Gaines Case.—NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17.—The Supreme Court have decided in the case of Mrs. Gaines that Clarke's will of 1813 be probated and that Mrs. Gaines be put in possession of the property.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Charlotte has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the last six months.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 20, 1855.

THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.—The communication signed "Cape Fear" is deserving of the serious attention of our commercial community. We do not mean that we are prepared to endorse the suggestions of the writer, in regard to dams and locks below this town. But we mean that the subject should be thoroughly examined, and the decision made upon full and satisfactory information. For our own part, we have seen so much loss result to the business of the timber and naval store interests above this place, from the tedious and imperfect operations in that quarter, that we look with apprehension upon any proposition to engage in similar works below, which might interrupt for weeks or months the navigation between this place and Wilmington. But our correspondent was until lately as much impressed with this view as we are. His mind has undergone a change, however, and probably upon more information than we personally possess. It may, therefore, be good policy to undertake similar works below, always being careful to avoid the mistakes which have so delayed the works above.

The matter is in safe and judicious hands. The Cape Fear Navigation Company is intelligent enough to understand the interests of the community, and quite disposed to promote them by all means in its power. We are indebted to it for such navigation as we have had for the last 40 years, and we think it cannot be denied that there have been fewer accidents and less interruption upon the Cape Fear than upon any other Southern river.

THE RAIL ROAD ROUTE THROUGH TOWN.—We learn that the Board of Directors of the Western Rail Road has *unanimously* fixed the route of the road from the Western line of the town to the river. It will enter the town a little South of the residence of J. Carmon, Esq., thence skirting Cross Creek on its North, through the Masonic Hall lot, the lot of the Hon. Warren Winslow, crossing Green street a few yards North of Eccles's bridge, thence over Cross creek through Stuart's lot immediately North of the Presbyterian Church, thence by the Cool Spring to near the river, where it will run down the river to the "mouth of the gully."

From a point near the old Anderson paper mill a switch line of some 1200 feet will lead to the town Depot on the Graham lot on Maiden Lane.

We are glad to add our approval to the unanimous decision of the Board. We do not think a better line could have been adopted. It is emphatically, to all appearance, calculated to preserve the present relative interests of the community, and untainted by such personal interests as sometimes warp the judgments and pervert the actions of public bodies in other parts of the country.

THE PROPOSITION OF MR. READE.—In the proceedings of the House on Saturday last will be found the Union's report of the remarks of Mr. Reade, of the Chatham District, proposing a plan of settling the contest for Speaker. It is, in our view, a fair plan, which we would be willing to see adopted, not only in regard to the Speakership, but also to other places, even to the Presidency. It is perhaps the only plan by which a *National* man can hereafter be hoped for in any of these offices.

The defect of the proposition is its want of practicality. Fanaticism at the North will meet the South on no such fair ground. It feels its power, and intends to use it to the utmost. Whilst Southern members have adopted Northern men—the Locofocos Richardson and the Whigs Fuller—*no Northern men have voted for a Southern man for Speaker.*

The spirit of Mr. Reade's proposition, therefore, had already been manifested by the South; but it found no favor, even when flatly proposed, with the North.

Things are fast verging to a point, fatal to the South or to the Union.

TRIAL OF REV. DR. SMITH.—This trial closed on Tuesday, resulting in the acquittal of Dr. Smith of all the charges of falsehood, immorality, &c., preferred by Dr. Deems. The vote was on every specification 85 to 1, 86 to 1, 76 to 2, &c., that it be not sustained. Eight, ten, or twelve members were excused from voting—(witnesses we suppose.)

The Petersburg Express says that explanations were given on the part of those voting in the negative, that, while they so voted, they intended to imply no immorality on the part of Dr. Smith.

The Conference was to proceed on yesterday to try Dr. Smith on charges preferred by Rev. Mr. Closs of N. C.

Immediately after this result, a splendid Bible was presented to Dr. Deems, in presence of a large audience assembled in the basement of the Washington street M. E. Church, by the young ladies and gentlemen of Petersburg, "as a token of their sincere regard and *unaltered* appreciation of his high position as a Christian minister."

THE USE OF HOOPS.—A *lady* was arrested in Albany last week, who was found to have stolen and secreted about her person, silk goods to the value of $500. When divested of these spoils, her "remarkable rotundity of figure was reduced to one of remarkable symmetry if not positive leanness."

GOOD.—The National Intelligencer, in reply to a correspondent who asks it what are the distinctive principles of Whiggery and Democracy, refers him, for Whig principles, "first, to the Constitution of the United States; secondly, to the Farewell Address of President Washington; thirdly, to the last two Messages to Congress of President Madison; fourthly, to the Inaugural Addresses of President Harrison and President Taylor; and, finally, to the files of the National Intelligencer, *passim*, for the last thirty years.

"When he asks us, however, to attend him through the labyrinthian mazes of Democracy, we confess our inability to guide him safely. The best we can do for him in regard to Democratic principles is to point him to that Message of President Jackson which teaches every man to obey the Constitution only as "he understands it," and to that other State Paper of the same distinguished personage which solves a constitutional difficulty by the creation of a "port of entry." And if, still going up stream in "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties," he finds himself bewildered in regard to true Democratic principles, we shall then be compelled to turn him over to what might not be deemed "a labor of love"—a perusal of the last two or three volumes of the Washington Union."

CAN IT BE?—The following extraordinary statement is made by the Richmond Whig. Can it be, that the Locofoco party at Washington is about to form a National coalition similar to that which a few years ago gave the State of Massachusetts to the combined forces of abolitionism and locofocoism? We shall see:—

"Preparing for the Leap!"—A goodly number of our Virginia Tacticians have been on to Washington since the meeting of Congress to put matters right, and possibly with an eye at the same time to their "standing bags." All, who have returned, repeat the same tale. "We don't want a Democratic Speaker, we much prefer that the Black Republicans should elect their man—they have the majority, and we wish them to have the responsibility." This sounded a little strange to us, who had never heard of a locofoco's refusing any office he could get. But the secret begins to leak out. A coalition between the Democrats and Black Republicans is on the tapis. The *Enquirer* shows its hand by a bitter tirade against the American party, who are denounced as unworthy of civilized usage. This we suppose is designed to prepare the Southern Democracy for the embrace of the new association. In the meantime, we observe that Democratic members begin to absent themselves from the Hall so as to enable Banks to be elected. If the public mind can be prepared for the result, and the thing can be done, without subjecting the parties to the odium of an unhallowed combination, we may expect the realization of Democratic prayers—the election of a Black Republican."

To be Remembered.—It will not fail to arrest the attention of the political reader, as one of the signs of the times, that the Democratic delegation in the House of Representatives from the State of New York, consists of the following gentlemen, Jno. Kelly, J. S. T. Stranahan, Jno. Wheeler, Kilman Miller, F. E. Spinner, A. P. Granger, Andrew Oliver, Jno. M. Parker, and Wm. W. Kelsey. And, that of these gentlemen, but *one*, Jno. Kelly, *has voted for Mr. Richardson*, the Democratic candidate for Speaker; all the rest voting for Mr. Banks, his principal opponent!

It must also be remembered that these gentlemen were elected by the Administration wing of the party in the State of New York.

Perhaps the Wilmington Journal can explain this political enigma.—*Wil. Herald.*

The Herald is certainly wrong as to Mr. Wheeler, who, though a democrat, does not vote for Banks, nor was he elected by the administration wing of the democracy, but by their opponents. How it may be in regard to the others named we know not. There are doubtless a number of Northern members, elected as democrats, who vote for Banks.

It is manifest that many of the members elected a year ago have changed front in the mean time. For instance, for whom do the 30 or 40 Know Nothings elected by New York and Massachusetts a year ago, now vote? Nearly every one of them for Banks, himself elected as a Know Nothing.

This is a two edged sword of the Herald's—cutting both ways. Both Locofocos and Know Nothings, at the North, have shown themselves unreliable—they go for a free soil Speaker. The Journal which maintains the orthodoxy of Northern Locofocos, and the Herald which upholds that of the Northern Know Nothings, will have to come to our view of the matter,—the entire unreliability, with here and then an exception, of Northern Whigs. Democrats, and Know Nothings.

A NEW ENEMY OF WHEAT.—A new insect has appeared in the young wheat in several parts of Virginia. They are described as myriads of small bugs, confined principally to the blade, though as the weather grows colder noticed plentifully below the surface of the ground. In their first stage they are of a *pale green color*, and much resemble the *Rose Bug;* in their second stage the color is changed to a dark brown, and finally they become winged. One farmer writes, "I discovered them in my wheat some two weeks ago; it has now the appearance of being scalded, and can't possibly make half a crop. So tender did they appear when I first discovered them, I had hoped the cold weather would destroy them, but as yet they are on the increase. I would inquire *what they are*, whence they came from, &c? That it is a *joint* worm in a new form, I shrewdly suspect."

ARMY AND NAVY.—The appropriations required for Army and Navy purposes have increased largely of late years. The Navy expenditures for the next year are estimated at $13,524,505; the Army, $15,027,480—$28,551,985, or more than one-third of the estimated Government expenses, next year.

CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, considerable discussion took place and many plans for organization were talked of, (the substance of which we published in Monday's Observer.) Among others,

Mr. Reade. Mr. Clerk, we are wasting time and fretting one another. It is very evident, sir, that, when this House is organized by the election of a Speaker, that Speaker must come either from the North or the South. If he comes from the North, he should be such a one as will be least objectionable to the South; courtesy requires it. If he comes from the South, he should be such a one as will be least objectionable to the North; courtesy requires this; and I have a plan to submit which will secure an organization certainly, and harmony probably. It is as follows: Let the North select the Speaker upon the single condition that they shall select him from the South, or let the South select the Speaker upon the single condition that they select him from the North. And if the North select the Speaker from the South, then they will select one most acceptable to the North; and if the South select the Speaker, they will select one most acceptable to the South. In this way we shall be certain to have an organization, and I hope, harmony. If a proposition like this will not be assented to, why, then, we have arrived at this point—that there is no man in the South whom the North will trust, and no man in the North whom the South will trust, and the sooner the country knows it the better. I am content to take a national man, whether Northern or Southern. It shall not weigh a feather with me where his local issues may be, and, in order to test the sense of the House upon the proposition, and give time for deliberation and choice, I move that the House do now adjourn; and on that motion I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered; and the question being taken, the motion was lost.

The House then ballotted twice, with the following result:

Banks,	105	105
Richardson,	74	74
Fuller,	40	40
Scattering,	6	6

In the House, on Monday, Mr. Dunn (who votes for "scattering,") made a personal explanation in regard to an attack upon him by Greely, in the N. Y. Tribune. He said that notwithstanding the attack, he should not turn his back on his country at the expense of his time, manliness and honor, *though Horace Greely or the Devil, or both together, bid him do it!* [Applause and laughter.]

Mr. Banks replied to Mr. Dunn.

Mr. McMullen introduced his compromise proposition, viz: That the House elect a Speaker to preside until the general appropriation bills passed, and then the members should all resign. The proposition was laid on the table.

The voting for Speaker was then resumed. The last ballot stood:—Banks 106, Richardson, 73, Fuller 38, scattering 6.

Mr. Thorington then moved the adoption of his resolution to elect a Speaker by a plurality vote. Pending the consideration of this the House adjourned.

In the course of the day's proceedings, Mr. McMullen of Va., said that the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Reade) had proposed that the North should select a Southern man and the South a Northern man. He would ask the attention of the House to the fact that this was exactly what had been done. Had not the South selected Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, and was he not a Northern man? And not only was he a Northern man, but he was a national man. The North had not complied with the proposition, and it was very probable that if they would do so an election could be effected. His only object in offering his resolution was to effect an election, and he hoped, therefore, that gentleman would not dodge, would not attempt to lay it on the table, but that they would come up and have a direct vote upon it.

Mr. PAINE of N. C. in reply, said that the proposition suggested by his colleague (Mr. Reade) on Saturday, it appeared to him, was a very fair and honorable one to be submitted to the House under the circumstances in which they now found themselves. If that proposition was to be entertained, he hoped it would be considered in good faith. It was well known that they were in the situation of a sick man needing physic. He apprehended that upon an emergency no man would refuse to take it; but there was no man so childish as would not resist having the bottle forced down his throat. The gentlemen from Virginia had remarked that the party with which he acted had made that proposition in part by presenting a sound national man from the North. But it should be recollected that that party had hedged themselves around with a wall that no man could get over or undertake to climb. The resolution which had been adopted by that party was an insult to his constituents, and, however well disposed he might be to pass it by and co-operate in the elevation of this man to the Speaker's chair, he dared not do so unless he should cast this insult upon his constituents. This was the position in which they were placed. He wished merely to say this, in order to counteract the impression which might de deduced from the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia, that he stood here resisting an organization of the House.

On Tuesday, no vote was taken, the entire sitting being consumed in continuing the debate which commenced on Monday.

Mr. Walker of Alabama, defended the South Know Nothings from the attacks of the Mobile Register, saying that they had not only been a target for the presses of the country, but they had been used here as "battledore and shuttlecock" by the Republicans on one side, and the Democrats on the other. The Democrats here, with obstinate party exclusiveness before the House assembled, had nominated their candidate and adopted resolutions which many of the more considerate of them admit was an insult and stigma on members on this floor. The fact must be realized that, if Southern Know Nothings, on the opening of this contest, had thrown themselves into the ranks of the Democrats, the result would have been a Free-Soil organization. They have prevented it. He denied that the Democratic party is a national party, and claimed nationality for the American party.

Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania, said that that State, instead of being represented by six National Democratic votes to-day, would have had seventeen, had it not been for the Know-Nothings, who were there understood to be perfectly synonymous with Free Soilers. The gentleman certainly did not mean to impute to him, who offered the resloution in caucus an intention to insult any individual or class. The Democracy stand on what they believed to be principle without compromise.

Mr. Allison, Republican, endorsed the idea of his colleague, who is a National man.

Mr. Walker replied, and he was followed by Mr. Allison, Mr. Washburn, of Me., Mr. Orr, and Mr. Campbell. Mr. Giddings delivered his views on the free soil question at length. Humphrey Marshal defended the American party, and stated that they had no terms of compromise to offer or accept. Mr. Smith, of Virginia, defined his position on the subject.

The proceedings of the Senate have been without interest.

LAURINBURGH SCHOOL.—We are glad to hear of the success of this institution. The number of students during the session just closed was 78. And the School now pays expenses and yields a surplus.

See advertisement in this paper.

The *Virginia* rail road is probably completed to Greensboro' by this time, and there is now only a gap of about eleven miles west of that place to be filled up. When this is finished, Norfolk will reap largely of the benefits of an enterprise built by the liberality and money of North Carolina.—*Wil. Herald.*

We opened our eyes wide at the discovery of the above in the Wilmington Herald. It is unfortunately too true. It is a pity that we had not a *North Carolina* road instead of a *Virginia* road, even though it should have passed through Fayetteville. But this is "spilt milk."

DEAD LETTERS.—Nearly one and a half millions of dead letters were opened at the Department in Washington during the months of July, August and September last. Three thousand of these contained money to an amount exceeding $18,000; about seven-eighths of which has been promptly restored to its owners. The remainder is transmitted agreeably to the regulations of the Department, and a still larger proportion may yet be disposed of.

THE HOG MARKET.—The receipts of hogs Cincinnati up to the 10th inst. were 202,894 head, an increase of 27,602 over last year to same time. It is expected that the season will reach 400,000.

At Louisville, 130,000 had been killed up to the 12th inst.

Prices are lower than at the opening of the season. Instead of $7, the price is now $6. The fall is said to be owing to the scarcity of money, for which 15 to 24 per cent. is freely paid. Lard is quoted at 10½ to 10¾.

The extent of this hog business may be judged from the fact that one house in Louisville kills nearly 4000 hogs a day.

Ludicrous Mistake.—A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper, says, Guy, Sr., of the National Hotel, and Gen. Cass are so much alike, 'tis hard to tell t'other from which. Last week a gentleman coming down the stairs cried out, "Guy, I can't stand this: being put in the third story; having to tramp three flights of stairs every time I go to my room!" The reply was, "Sir! it is not Guy, but General Cass you address." Gent. apologized and went out—soon returned—thought he certainly saw Guy, Sr., before him, exclaimed—"Guy! Guy! a good joke—I mistook Old Cass for you just now." "Sir," said the General bluffly, "you meet *Old* Cass again."—*Petersburg Express.*

Steamer Crescent City wrecked.—NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Steamer Crescent City was wrecked on the Bahama Banks on the 7th inst. Passengers and crew and baggage all safe. Vessel bilged. Supposed to be a total loss. A brigantine has been chartered to convey her passengers and mail from Nassau to her destination.

Land Warrants.—At Washington Land Warrants are drooping at the following quotations:

80's and 160's	$0 93 per acre.
60's and 120's	87 " "

The demand from the West has almost entirely fallen off.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Asia.

HALIFAX, Dec. 17.—The seamer Asia has arrived here, with Liverpool dates to the 8th inst. She brings no news of importance. Crimean affairs were unchanged.

Peace rumors are still abundant but unauthenticated.

Cotton was steady but unchanged. Sales of the week 50,000 bales, including 11,000 to speculators and importers.

Breadstuffs generally quiet. Western Canal Flour 42s. 5d.

Provisions quiet but unchanged. Weather favorable. Consols 90½. Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £87,000.

Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars Damages.—Dr. R. L. Cowper, has brought suit in this county, says the Murfreesboro' Gazette, against the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, laying damages at $25,000 for injuries received by a collision of the cars in February last. A portion of bone supposed to be a fractured portion of the "Ol Calcis," was extracted on Monday last, by Drs. Hutchings and Lewter, from his foot.

Hon. Geo. E. Badger, H. W. Miller, Esq., Hon. David Outlaw, and Messrs. W. N. H. Smith and David A. Barnes, are the eminent counsel engaged for the plaintiff.

The President's Message.—A telegraphic despatch from Washington, published in the N. Y. Express of Monday, is as follows:

"The President to-day is turning the White House into a Printing Office. Printers are now there,—with their cases, setting up the Message. The cause of this extraordinary case is the inability of the President to trust any of his own agents, out of his own house. Gen. Taylor's Message was kept three weeks, and over, after it was in print, and yet not a word of it got out. The difference is in the agencies now and then."

American "Refined Society."—Some Europeans, who make a hasty visit to the United States, often write home the most ridiculous nonsense. Here is the latest furnished instance, by one who undertakes to enlighten the "old folks at home" as to the state of society here:—

"In the most refined society it is the custom for the gentlemen to bring a jack knife along for the purpose of exercising their skill upon the articles of furniture, from which they chip off large pieces, then whittle them into smaller ones, strewing the carpets with shavings. Ladies who are in the habit of receiving much company guard against having their rosewood furniture abused by placing a basket containing pieces of various kinds of wood upon the centre table, and the gentlemen, with a few exceptions, take the hint and respect the furniture."

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce relates the following anecdote, which appropriately belongs to the above:—

"A few years ago, there was an English tourist, who after visiting all the Western States, was about to descend the Alleghany into Eastern Virginia. His favorite fare had been bacon and eggs, a dish which is quite famous in all the corn growing States. After arriving at a tavern at the foot of the mountains, he thought to refresh himself upon the fare so readily supplied upon its western slope and asked his host for bacon and eggs. "We have none," was the reply. "No bacon and eggs!" ejaculated the astonished visitor. "No sir; no bacon and eggs." The traveler drew out his note book, which was to supply his future work on the United States, and although just on the edge of Eastern Virginia, made this sweeping entry,—"No bacon and eggs *east* of the Allegany Mountains."

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, 13th inst., by Rev. R. Grant, Mr EDWARD HAWKINS to Miss LOUISA CRAIG, all of Wilmington.

At Timmonsville, S. C., 12th inst., by Rev. E. Hicks, Mr. WM. A. FRENCH, of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss HATTIE P., second daughter of Rev. J. M. Timmons, of the former place.

In Chatham county, 11th Dec., by Rev. Wm. Lineberry, Dr. LOTON W. GORRELL to Miss JEANETTE B. MARSH. Town papers copy.

DIED,

In this county, on the 8th inst., at the residence of A. R. Smith, in the 56th year of her age, after a short but painful illness, Mrs. SARAH R. SMITH, relict of Wm. Smith.

By the death of Mrs. Smith the community in which she lived has been deprived of an estimable lady, the Presbyterian Church of a pious and devoted member, and the needy and friendless a never tiring friend. Mrs. Smith leaves a large circle of friends and relations to mourn their irreparable loss.—Com.

From the effect of an injury received on the Albany Northern Railroad, at Eagle Bridge, (N. Y.) on the 29th ult., Mr. DAVID BAKER ROBINSON, a native of Bennington, Vt., and formerly a resident of this Town.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Lutterloh's Line.] Dec'r 17 and 19—St'mr Fanny and boats Cumberland and Starr, with goods for E L Winslow, B Rose, J W Lett, Mrs S J Hart, Rockfish Co, C T Haigh & Sons, S W Tillinghast & Co, J H & J Martine, H L Myrover & Co, J T McRae, Williamson & Overbaugh, R W Kinlaw, C Lutterloh, Beaver Creek Co, Hon J D Toomer, J H Hall, Drake, Parker & Co, Noah Gibson, W Taylor, S M Thomas, W McL McKay, R S French, J W Powers & Co, A W Steel, J & T Waddill, J H Pritchett, Dr R W Holt, C W Andrews, Dr Foulkes, Barrow & Stafford, A J O'Hanlon, W Booth, E J Hale & Son, Troy & Marsh, W H Carver, Sam'l J Hinsdale.

C. F. Line, Dec. 19, Str F McDonald, with goods for Mrs Brooksbanks, Mrs Hart, A A McKethan, D Blum, Worth & Utley, P C & L Fox, D Hackney & Son, E N Moffitt, J Boner, L McDaniel, J J Leach, B Coffin, Dr Zevely, Jos Newlin, D Murphy, Allen & Son, Lash & Bro, J E Kerner, J & V W Penry & Co, Lassiter & Co, Baker & Owen, Elking Co, D Richardson, Jerrall & Albertson, A C McIntosh, J W Field, J Williams, D McSwain, R Jones, J M Worth & Co, J N Smith, C T Haigh & Sons, E J Hale, King & Hege, Drake, Porter & Co, J C Haigh, E Hutson, J A Worth.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 14.—Brigs L Berry fm Matanzas, Mazatlan fm Boston; schr. J Somers fm Matanzas. 15.—Schr. Emily fm N York. 17—Schr Lamartine from N Y. 19—Schrs Ned fm N Y and Denmark fm ——

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 7th Session of this School will commence on Tuesday the 8th day of January next, under the supervision of the Rev. Geo. B. Scott, M. A., of the University of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) Principal, assisted by Mrs. Scott in the Primary Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have both made Teaching the business of their lives; and from the experience which the Trustees have had, during the past year, of their zeal, fidelity, and success, in the discharge of the duties of their profession, they confidently recommend them to Parents and Guardians, as pre-eminently qualified by temper, talents, and acquirements for the instruction of students, in all the branches of an English, Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Education.

The Trustees respectfully invite the public to a personal examination of the system pursued in the School.

Terms—$8, $12, and $20, per Session of five months. (French included in the 3d grade without extra charge.)

Board can be had with the undersigned in the Boarding house belonging to the School or in private families at $8, per month.

One half fees and Board invariably paid in advance.

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., Dec. 12, 1855. } 13tf

SELECT SCHOOL.

R. H. GRAVES, Principal.

THIS School, located in Granville county, N. C., about 9 miles south of Clarksville, Va., and 10 miles south-west of Tynesville Depot, will be opened on the 15th of January, 1856.

The location has been selected with reference to healthfulness, and the high tone of social, moral, and religious influence in the community.

Board will be provided in families of the highest respectability. The price of Board and Tuition for a Session of 20 weeks, is $75, payable in advance. The number of Pupils limited.

The Principal having been engaged in teaching during the last 19 years of his life, and for the most part in connection with some of the first Institutions in the State, is of course known to some extent in most sections of the State. Circulars, however, containing references and other particulars, may be obtained by application to the Principal, at Brownsville P. O., Granville county, N. C.

Oct. 27. 48*3m

Clinton Female Institute,

CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institute will commence on the 2d Monday of September next.

For particulars, see Catalogue and Circular, or address L. C. Graves, A. M., Principal, or the Secretary of the Trustees.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, July 16, 1855. 19*tf

Blank Warrants for sale here

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

OUR PROJECTS.

"THE LAST, THE NOBLEST."

We said in our former communication, that we did not intend to particularize as to any one enterprize; but, as these, as well as the former thoughts, have been called forth by our anxious fears and fond hopes, for the success of a new project for the advancement of the social, moral, and intellectual improvement of the community: therefore, although the undertaking has found a *beginning in much promise*, we deem it not improper, and hope it may not be offensive, to direct your attention to the future prospects of the *Fayetteville Female High School*.

We will not offend any one by referring to the past. We will ignore, as it does not tend to our purpose, all the objections that may have been urged as to location, the selection of particular persons to conduct the school, and as to whatever else may have not pleased the notion of each individual in the community. It is sufficient to know that the institution, though it may have had objectors, nay even enemies, is now in successful operation.

But here we pause,—this very unwonted success in the start may be the cause of its failure. It may excite the envy of some; or breed in itself, as the luxuriant plant, the cruel worm, which will nip it in the bud.

We mentioned in our last one cause of the failures of our undertakings, which was not directly applicable to any case then cited. In this we find the worm of destruction. But there is a little one, which however grows from a little one, sometimes, to an unsightly creature, or produces many little ones: so this, as the caterpillar destroys the foliage of the plant, may, by little and little, mar the unity and beauty of our institution. This we would notice first.

Our people are too apt to catch at every *little* thing, both in word and action. We too easily, in general, estrange ourselves from the dearest objects of our hearts. We seem not to esteem any benefit so high but that some insidious person may uproot our attachment. We have not charity enough. Perhaps I need not tell you, I refer to the many reports that often have a birth without an author, or an existence without any foundation. We should give credit to no report, without sufficient evidence of its truth: much less should we bemean ourselves by giving it circulation. It is not right to believe every idle tale. If it relates to the instructors of the institution, have confidence enough in those of your own choice, to believe, that, in general, they will act discreetly and prudently. They may have foibles like other persons; but it is not necessary that you should proclaim them abroad, and make as much of them as of the crimes of the prisoner at the bar of justice. Having this confidence, the friends of the institution could safely deny all reports: better so, than to be so credulous as to believe every "old wife's tale," and thus destroy, or blight the prospects of your school.

But that which we have most to dread, is the infusion of a false spirit into the religious portion of the community. This is the grand cause, which seems to attach itself, peculiarly, to education,—this "the cruel worm" which, commencing at the root, works itself, gradually, up through the body of the plant, until it consumes or destroys the whole. This emissary of the evil one, while it has the appearance of an earnest religion for its outer garment, but uses that for carrying out "hell's deep designs." We have had heretofore well conducted institutions in our midst; but, however much good they may have done for the time, it is a lamentable fact that they have been short-lived. Whether *denominationalism* or *sectarianism* had anything to do with their decline and final abandonment, I will not assert. But doubtless, if it had any share at all, it had a large share. It creates jealousy amongst "God's people," destroys the harmony and good will of a united people, and alas! saps the foundation of true religion.

A spirit of sectarianism was never more rife throughout our whole country than at present. Others may think differently, but I am of the opinion, it is by no means conducive to the growth of pure religion. It may be that denominations as such do advance the cause of the church, but, undoubtedly, there is a limit beyond which they cease to be beneficial. There is in morals as well as in physics a point where extremes meet. A universal church may lose the power of religion; it is equally true, that a multiform church may, instead of being always a stimulus to a proper zeal or a corrector of abuses, become defiled by this very stimulus—from an excess—an overweening spirit—which, losing sight of the vitality of religion, gives greater prominence to forms and doctrines. This denominationalism has so wrought upon the public mind, in some places, that it connects religion, or rather *church*, with everything—especially with all forms and grades of education. Now, I would not exclude morality or religion from our schools; but I do deprecate the invasion of sectarianism into the province of secular education. In consequence of which, the plan of education is likely to become contracted—the advantages diminishing in one way, without a corresponding benefit accruing from another source. This is not the proper place to argue: "whether denominational institutions are most beneficial;" therefore I will dismiss the subject, only trusting that it will not be acted upon, unless denominations are severally able and willing to give their proteges the same advantages that can be obtained by the united efforts of all parties.

But *we* do not profess to be able to build up first class schools—each denomination for itself. At any rate we have all agreed to unite, in female education, in order to secure greater advantages. Provision has been made, to promote the interest and obtain the influence of all, both in the selection of teachers and in the moral conduct of the school—so as not to give offence to any. In order then to secure the fullest benefit from this enterprize, we must continue united: and guard strictly against whatever may produce a rupture. We must shut the portals against that feeling, which would impress upon our minds the fact, that, though we are one, we are of many members: and, therefore, as in the fable, because each member is not the *head*, it will not be a part of the body. We must forget, in zeal for the common interest, our distinct forms. We know the insidiousness of the serpent; we must beware, then, of his first approach. If there must be sects, restrict sectarianism to its proper sphere—confine denominationalism between the door of the sanctuary and the altar. And, let not religion so far forget its true nature and position, as to yield itself subservient to the influences of that evil spirit, which resists the advances of its own proper associate, education. Education, indeed, is to religion, what culture is to the plant. It is also her main support—the salt of her purity, and the means of increasing her enjoyment.

But some cynical objector may say, that we are not what we profess—are, now, exclusive in our pretended union, in fact, denominational to all intents and purposes. We deny the charge: and, without wishing to challenge a controversy, will proceed to consider the objection in a few points.

There have been instructors elected from each of the principal denominations of our community. It is true, all are not now represented in the corps. It would have been foolish to have employed all at once, under a heavy expense, without receiving a corresponding benefit. Such being the case, it became necessary to employ only a part to the exclusion of others. Perhaps such as now fill their respective places, were selected because more convenient; doubtless, however, those in authority acted in this with judgment and discretion: at any rate, this part of the objection must soon be done away with, as there will be a necessity for increasing the effective corps. But still you say the Principal is a Methodist, and, therefore, the institution is denominational. Now, of what denomination should he be? The Presbyterian? then the institution would be Presbyterian. But he must be of some church, or else an irreligious man, or a heathen! I have too much respect for the religious sentiment of this community, to believe that all would rather have an ungodly man at the head of our School, than have a religious man but not of the church to suit every one. As much as I regret the direct connection of education with church, I would much more deplore the entire separation of the culture of the mind and morals. For, though they are not so intimately associated that the one cannot be attained in a high degree without the other, they, as certain plants, grow better together—and they should be inseparable. It would seem, our Maker had, indirectly, commanded it to be so. Being mutually promotive of each other—especially the former of the latter—they are bound together by the most sacred ties of time, of language, and of noble deeds. And truly has it been said: "That man, however much he may have attained of knowledge, however learned he may be both in ancient and modern lore, is learned to little purpose, if he has neglected the culture of the heart." But it is possible, in such an institution, to throw around the youth a healthful moral influence, without a taint of an odious creed being received. The Principal, though an important part, is not the only active member in such an institution: and suppose he were to attempt to "win souls" to a particular church, are not the several teachers a sufficient check upon such a usurpation? Let us, at least, have more confidence in those who have given no evidence of a peculiar zeal for *the church*: and to whom we are otherwise willing to commit the mental training of our children.

But, again, say you, the Methodist church have actually assumed a control, where they had no right. Here also, worthy zealot, I would say in a spirit of kindness, you are in error. No such authority has been or can be assumed. I admit that such may have seemed, to one unacquainted with the true nature of the case, to be the fact. But we know, if we have noticed the proceedings of that church and its government, that every one of its effective and regular members must be under the cognisance of the church, and have an appointment somewhere: therefore a nominal appointment may be made to a situation, without carrying with it any authority except over the general moral conduct of the man. In evidence whereof, besides others, the instance of one of the Professors in our University may be adduced. And though the instances of persons of that denomination in our institutions are not so numerous as from others, yet they are sufficient to show their relation to their church.

As to Ministers engaging in teaching, I see no other alternative at present. They are generally the most competent by attainments and by moral power. It must remain so until we educate men, but religious men, specially for this important post. Until we give our sons and daughters a taste for this pursuit; convince them that they have capacity for this, and teach them that the *only* road to distinction and position, is not through the profession of *Law* or *Medicine*. But in relation to our objection, without pursuing it further, we would simply refer the unconvinced to a communication in the last Argus (Dec. 15th,) from "one who knows:" in which, I think, it has been satisfactorily shown to every candid mind, that our Seminary is independent of Methodism or any other body, save that of a generous, unprejudiced, and honest community.

In conclusion, we would remind the true friends of the Institution, that they should not listen to the everlasting croakers and the habitually dissatisfied, who find a dwelling place in every community. Be not dismayed by such; let them croak; only be true to yourselves, to your children, to the public generally, and you need not fear the downfall of so noble an enterprize. Remember also that there are always to be found *some* who refuse "sour grapes." There are a few in every society who oppose other things, calculated to promote the general good, as well as institutions of learning, and who persist in this in the face of common reason. These, both from their meanness and want of patriotism, do but remind us of the fox, in the fable: who, having lost his tail, and feeling his degradation, earnestly exhorted the rest of his race, to cut off theirs, as a useless appendage: so, these persons having been deprived by nature of the ability to appreciate, or the faculty to enjoy, the blessings and benefits of elevated social improvements, and especially, the immediate as well as the ultimate fruits of a liberal and extended education—would endeavor to deprive others of these inestimable privileges. We need tax our minds but little to discern the foolishness of their counsel or the drift of their efforts. Only look at the man, and we see at a glance, if he does not want that which gives grace and proportion to the bodily form, he does lack those qualities which make up a true man—a noble, honorable, self-sacrificing, patriotic man.

Again, finally, we say, give no ear to vague rumor, not even to suspicion; avoid the engendering of sectarian feelings—be united—and we need have no fear of the ultimate success of this last, but not least, nay, this glorious enterprize. The mind of the female will then assume its proper balance in society. And though we may not feel the power, as in the case of man, of that "superiority of mind over mind," yet even in woman it will have its effect. It will tell too, by reaction, on the male portion of the community, both in morals and the mental training. Our maidens' attractions will be increased. Thus adding to their natural good qualities—their beauty which none dare dispute—a well trained mind, they will deserve to be the mistresses of the outer world of man as they are now of his inner heart. Besides having a "sound mind in a sound body," it will be elevated, enlarged, refined, and, instead of a useless gossip, a driveling prattle about fashion, and a ceaseless round of love-sick sentimentalism, woman will take her proper rank in the field of sound literature and science. We have enlisted in a good cause. Let us, then, persevere. Do not deny to our "better half" the same advantages that we enjoy. Let woman be educated equally with man. Be this our motto.

And now we would respectfully make you our bow, leaving you to your own thoughts, begging pardon, however, for whatever may have given offence, and only hoping you will not speak or think too harshly of "OLD CATO."

Shocco Springs, the celebrated watering place in Warren county in this State, was sold on the 17th inst., and purchased by David S. Sessums, Esq., for $22,501.

FROM THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

SHAKESPEARE RUN MAD—IMPROVEMENTS ON THE IMMORTAL BARD—COLLIER BEHIND THE AGE.

Peter Knight was found wandering in the fourteenth Ward. The officer could not determine whether he was intoxicated or crazy, but as he had no home, he was taken in charge as a vagrant. He had been traversing the streets with folded arms, talking to himself in odd bits of plays and poems. He possessed a facility of quotation equal to R. Swiveller, Esq., but he was as reckless about the exactitude of his extracts, and jumbled up big authorities with as much confusion as Captain Cuttle himself. He seldom gave a quotation right, but would break off in the middle and substitute some words of his own, or dovetail in an irrelavent piece from some strange authors with interpolations of his own, in an inextricable verbal jumble.

Clerk—What's your name?

Prisoner—Peter Knight; and a native to the narrow bone—that's Shakespeare.

Clerk—Was you intoxicated yesterday?

Prisoner—'Tis true, 'tis pity; pity 'tis, there isn't the devil a doubt of it—that's Scott.

Clerk—Where did you get your liquor.

Prisoner—Where the bee sucks, there sucks Peter Knight all day. Thou base, inglorious slave, thinkest thou I'll reveal the name of him who gave me wine? No sir ee, Bob—that's Beaumont and Fletcher.

Officer in a whisper—If you don't tell you will have to go to jail.

Prisoner—I remember an apothecary and hereabouts he dwells—no he don't, he lives over in the bowery—but in his needy shop a codfish hangs, and on his shelves a beggarly account of empty bottles; noticing this penury to myself, I said, if any man did need a brandy punch, whose sale is fifty dollars fine in Gotham, here lives a caitiff wretch who has probably got plenty of it under the counter. Why should I here conceal my fault? Wine ho! I cried. The call was answered. I have no wine, said he, but plenty of whis—Silence! thou pernicious caitiff, quoth I! thou invisible of wine, since we can get thee by no other name. Let us call thee gin and sugar. He brought the juice of cursed juniper in a phial, and in the porches of my throat did your Udolpho Wolfe's distillment. Thus was I by a Dutchman's hand at once dispatched—not drunk nor sober, sent into this dirty station house three quarters tight, with all my imperfections on my head. The fellow's name? My very soul rebels. But whether it is nobler in the mind to suffer the cuffs and bruises of this bloody Dutchman or take arms against his red haired highness; and by informing end him? I go and it is done. Villian, here's at thy heart! His name, your honer, is Boblesnoirk in the Bowery. That's Shakspeare mixed.

Clerk—Have you got any home?

Prisoner—My home is on the deep deep sea—that's Plutarch's Lives.

Clerk—How do you get your living?

Prisoner—Doubt thou the stars are fire; doubt that the sun doth move; doubt truth to be a liar, but never doubt that I'll get a living while the oyster sloops have but one watchman—that's Billy S. again.

Clerk—Do you pay for your oysters?

Prisoner—Base is the slave that pays; the speed of thought is in my limbs—that's Byron.

Clerk—Do you steal them and then run away?

Prisoner—I've told thee all, I'll tell no more, though short the story be; let me go back where I was before and I'll get my living without troubling the Corporation—that's Tom Moore, altered to suit circumstances.

Justice (evidently at a loss, in a whisper to mystified clerk)—I think he's crazy; what do you think it's best to do with him?

Prisoner (overwhelming)—Off with his head, so much—that's Shakspeare curtailed.

Justice—Will you promise to dispense with the brandy and gin if you are discharged?

Prisoner—Oh! I could be happy with either, were 'tother dear charmer bottled up and a cork put in—that's Dibden, with a vengeance.

Judge—What do you suppose will become of you if you go on in this way, living as you have done?

Prisoner—Alas, poor Yorick! Peter, I mean. Who knows where he will lay his bones? Few and short will the prayers be said, and nobody'll feel any sorrow; but they will cram him into his clay cold bed, and bury somebody else on top of him to-morrow; the minister will come, put on his robe, and read the service, the choir'll sing a hymn;—earth to earth and dust to gravel, and that'll be the last of P. Knight.

Clerk—Peter, we'll have to send you up for ten days.

Prisoner—Fare thee well, and if forever all the better—that's Byron, revised and corrected.

A Funny Specimen of French-English.—John R. Thompson, Esq., of the Southern Literary Messenger, furnishes the Knickerbocker with the following speech of Signor Jullien, in London, when he was compelled to change the programme of performances, after the audience assembled. It is a very funny specimen of French-English:

"Ladees and Gentilmans: I am ver' sorry to comes before you to makes ze apologee, but it vas impos' to give ze concairt to-night of ze Mossieu Beethoven, and for zat I av make myself von plan to give it next veek; and I av put ze small beel in ze house to tell him about zat. I av sent von leetle boy to ze offeece of ze newspap' to make ze publick know, but ze leetle boy her'r'ron back ver' queck, and zay he vos too late; ze newspap' was go to ze press. So I can zay masel' to any ladee or gentilmans as vill not like mosh ze programme for this evening, he will be so good as to give hees monees back to ze man at ze door, or take teeket for ze concairt of ze nex' veek. And if he pref fer not that leetle ar'r'rangmong he shall take his hat and go to his home.

[Here a voice from the upper gallery demanded: What does the Times say?] "Eh! vot for you say vot zay ze Times? Do you sup-pose I am reesponseeble for vot zay ze Times? My dear zur, it has been two months since ze Times tell you Zebastopol vos fall. You believe him, eh?"

Here the triumph of Jullien was complete, as abundantly manifested by the deafening applauses of the audience, and he might have profitably concluded; but the fury of eloquence was upon him, and he proceeded:

"Ladies and Gentlemans: I av just r'r'r'return from ze Amerique, vere I av giv ze grand concairt from ze New York to ze New Orleang, and I must say I av not zee such commosee-ong in any place in ze great R'R'Republique as I av zee to-night in ze grand metropoleos of ze wo'r'r'ld."

I need not add that such a peroration, delivered with indescribable energy and *aplomb*, brought down the house, and that the Crimean compositions were thereafter received with great enthusiasm.

Franking Privilege of Members of Congress.—We understand some postmasters are in doubt whether, under the new law requiring prepayment of all letters to places within the United States, letters addressed to members of Congress may go without being prepaid. The answer, of course, is, that all such letters should be duly despatched, as the franking privilege remains unchanged.—*Union.*

Twenty-Second December.—The election of Mr. Cobb, Speaker of Congress in 1849, took place on the 22d of December, this day six years ago. On the first vote after the adoption of the plurality rule Cobb took the lead, and was elected on the fourth ballot afterwards by 102 votes against 99 for Mr. Winthrop.

The Senate Printing.—A Washington despatch says:

It having been discovered that Messrs. Nicholson & Forney would be rejected as Printer to the Senate, a caucus was summoned to re-consider their nomination. Mr. Forney sent in an affecting letter, declining the nomination. A mournful debate ensued. Party insubordination was deplored. The nomination was rescinded, and the whole subject was postponed till January 2d. The administration organ is repudiated and the party broken up.

An Accommodating Officer.—As no money can be obtained from the United States Treasury for the pay of members of the House of Representatives until a Speaker of that body shall have been elected, the funds being drawn to his order, A. J. Glossbrenner, Esq., the sergeant-at-arms, with a view to the accommodation of the members, has paid out to them $28,000 from his own resources.—*Wash. Sen.*

Robert Schuyler, the noted financier, who fled to Europe some time since, is said to be dead.

From the Spirit of the Times.

DUCK HUNT EXTRAORDINARY.

BY GUILLERMO, G. T. C.

MR. EDITOR:—In a country filling up as Texas is, and has been for some years past, it is but natural that we find a large number of persons who well merit the title of "green 'uns." Of this class was John McL——e, a native of old Virginia, who became a citizen of Texas soon after it was admitted into the Union. Now, friend John was passionately fond of hunting, and scarcely did his foot press Texan soil before he was running in all directions in search of game, but unfortunately he wound up his first exploit by slaying three tame turkeys, the property of an old lady living in A. This threw such a damper on his feelings, that it caused him to forego this amusement for some time, until one day, when I wished to go hunting, and having no company, I called by for John, and, after some persuasion, prevailed upon him to accompany me. Now be it known that north of the city of A——n, about a mile there lives a wealthy butcher, who, at the time I speak of, possessed a large flock of sheep and goats, and among the latter a tremendous "William-goat," who was famous for his implacable hostility to "seats of honor" in general, and those, of the genus "Boy" in particular. Many a lad he had given a "lift in the world," and had caused as many more to discover that their legs were not made merely to stretch cloth over, but to protect their bodies when prudence advised a retreat.

Well, on the evening in question, as John and I were moving noiselessly along the banks of a small creek, that wanders through the butcher's pasture grounds, I noticed that friend "Billy" of the horns was eyeing us rather too closely to bespeak us much comfort in the prospective, and, being myself a very prudent personage, and possessing a great relish for a joke, I soon decided upon what course to pursue.

"John," said I, "you see that tree at the bend of the creek, about forty yards from here? Well, you sneak along here, by this underbush on the bank, until you are about twenty yards from the tree; then you must get down on your hands and knees and crawl to the foot of it. When you get there don't put more than your head through the underbush, and see if any ducks are in the pond."

"Very well," he answered," I'll do it exactly right; but what are you agoing to do in the meantime?—Take my flask, I may lose it."

"I am going down here and cross over the creek so as to get a shot as they rise. Now do be careful John, and don't show more than your head, and don't fire till I am ready—I'll give the signal."

So saying I bounded off towards a little mound just behind where we were, and out of the reach of his goatship, who had now left the flock, and was approaching John with his head, ears, and tail erect. In the meantime, eager for a shot at the ducks, my friend followed my instructions to the letter, and, having arrived at the point designated, he dropped down on "all fours;" and crawled carefully and quietly along, while friend "Billy," followed with the most inquisitive motions, being entirely at a loss to account for the sudden metamorphosis of his intended victim.

John finally reached the tree, and putting his head slowly through the bushes, to his great delight perceived five or six plump paddlers on the water all unconscious of the cruel death impending over them.

"Billy," during this survey on the part of John, had approached within two or three feet, and was scanning him very carefully, as if to pick the most vulnerable part of his body. Having at length apparently decided, he took two or three steps backward, and rearing upon his hinder legs, he sprang forward, and planted his horns and forehead in that part of friend John where honor is generally supposed to be located, with such good will and effect that he vanished with most unbecoming haste, and a second afterwards the ominous sound of a heavy body falling into the water told but plainly the fate of the duck-hunter. I ran down and crossed the creek opposite to where John was, and found him just getting out of the water, and heaping curses upon *me* for *pushing* him in, while "Billy" was standing upon the other bank very complacently viewing the scene, as though he was innocent of all participation in it.

John, not having perceived his goatship, made the very comforting assertion that he intended "to give me a good licking for it," and was *coolly* preparing to put his words into effect, when I pointed to the real perpetrator of the mischief, and burst into a laugh. He gazed at "Billy for a moment, then taking up his gun and starting off, he quietly remarked—

"Well, W., you may use my head for a football if I ever again come *ducking* and go home *ducked*."

Old Dr. Foster, who practised in the "healing art" at Buxford, some years ago, was in the habit of cooking up all sorts of roots and herbs into medicines and specifics, and trying them upon his wife; and if they did not kill her, he was ready for all his other patients.

FOR HIRE,

ON 1st January, several likely Negroes—House Servants and others. Apply to

J. P. ROBERTSON.

Dec. 19. 63-tlstJ

LAW BOOKS.

WHARTON'S American Criminal Law, new and third Edition;
" Precedents of Indictments and Pleas;
" on the American Law of Homicide;
" Law Dictionary;
Morris on the Law of Replevin;
Troubat on Limited Partnership;
Wharton & Stile's American Medical Jurisprudence,
Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 19.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 20.

South Carolina Legislature, &c.—The Legislature of South Carolina adjourned at 12 o'clock last night. The bill to give the election of Presidential electors to the people was lost. The bill relating to the imprisonment of negro seamen was not reached. A bill was passed to prevent non-residents hunting or ducking in the State.

A meeting called to consider Kansas affairs declined to act for want of reliable information with regard to matters in that territory. A meeting was likewise called to appoint delegates to the Cincinnati (Democratic) Convention; but in consequence of want of time no action was taken. It is understood, however, that over 50 members of the Legislature are in favor of the State being represented in the National Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.

The Border Troubles at an end.—A despatch dated Independence, 18th, says that the trouble at Lawrence has been settled by the people promising to deliver the offenders, and obey the laws of the territory and to recognize the Governor as such, and conduct themselves in future as a law abiding people. They refuse, however, to deliver up their arms. The volunteers from Missouri had disbanded and returned.

Col. Cummings, superintendent of Indian affairs, arrived at Councils Bluffs's yesterday from the Black Feet country, having concluded treaties with several tribes.

Pennsylvania State Convention.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—The American State Council, adhering to the National platform, is now holding its session here, and is well attended. The members are very enthusiastic. Jno. W. Ashmead made a strong national speech favoring the 12th section of the platform, and resolutions were adopted approving the course of Messrs. Brown, Eddy, Millward, and Fuller, of Pennsylvania, in refusing to coalesce with those who regard outside issues of more importance than Americanism in the contest for speaker.

Rise in Land.—To give our readers a distinct idea of the increase in the price of land around this town in the last six years, we state the following fact:—Six years ago a tract of land lying about a mile from town, was bought for less than $4 per acre, which same tract was sold last week by Col. Robards for $300 per acre.

Tremendous rise, that.—*Sal. Banner.*

We published, last week, from the Fayetteville Observer, an account of the Guilford Battle Ground; but omitted to correct a slight mistake which it contains. It was ex-Editor *Swain*, and not ex-Governor *Swain*, who accompanied Mr. Bancroft, a few months since, in his visit to this venerated spot.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Com. Stewart.—A good story is told of Commodore Stewart—"Old Ironsides"—by the New York Sun, in connection with the discussion to which the action of the late naval board has given rise. The merits and demerits of the officers of the Navy being canvassed in the old Commodore's presence, and the decision of the Board, in many cases shown to be partial and unjust, he broke in with this emphatic proposition:—"Let them" said he 'equip three frigates of equal size and armament, and man two of them from among those retained on the active list, and give me the third, to be manned with the retired, furloughed and dropped, and I'll whip the two, in an open sea fight.' We would take even bets on the old Commodore.

"Very Like a Whale!"—A correspondent of the Washington Union who calls himself "An Old Whig," says: Let not the Whigs be humbled because their party has been swallowed. The whale swallowed Jonah; Jonah was heard of afterwards, the whale never.

Harper for January, 1856, just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 20.

FOR RENT.

A VERY desirable Dwelling, recently built, with convenient out houses, near the business part of the town. Apply to D. & W. McLAURIN.

Dec. 20. 63-tf

NOTICE.

$11,000 WANTED from the Stockholders of the Fayetteville & Warsaw Plank Road Company. Another instalment of 30 per cent., in the whole 80, is called for, and immediate payment required.

The shares of delinquent Stockholders who fail to pay or make arrangements with the Treasurer of the Company on or before the 19th of January next will be sold on that day and they held liable for the deficiency.

The next Annual meeting will be held in the Court House in Clinton on the same day, (Jan'y 19th.)

P. MURPHY, Sec'y and Treas'r.

Dec. 17, 1855. 63-4t

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.

PERSONS in want of CHRISTMAS PRESENTS are informed that many articles suitable for that purpose may be found at the

CROCKERY STORE.

To my customers during the year past, I return my thanks and wish them a happy Christmas.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 10. 60-12t25

SEED RYE.

100 BUSHELS Seed Rye, for sale by

W. H. CARVER.

Dec. 17, 1855. 63-3t

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

May 17, 1855. 1-tf

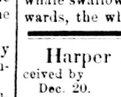
OVERSEER WANTED.

THE subscriber will give good wages to a competent Overseer, well recommended as to character and competency, to take charge of his Rose Hill Plantation, near Fayetteville, for the ensuing year. One well acquainted with making Naval Stores, particularly Tar, preferred. JOHN H. HAUGHTON.

Pittsborough, Dec. 20. 63-tf

SUPERIOR FRENCH TRUSSES.

Successful Treatment of Hernia!



THIS article, from its extreme neatness and lightness, *weighing only three ounces*, and its *successful treatment of the most difficult cases of Hernia*, has won for it the highest praise from Physicians, both in this country and in Europe, over the heavy, clumsy Truss heretofore worn, for Rupture. It has no superior in the treatment of Hernia. Forwarded per mail free of charge. Single Truss $5. Double $8. State which side is affected; and size around Hips.

We also manufacture Trusses of all descriptions, from infant to an adult in size. Elastic Lace Utero-Abdominal supporters (for falling of the womb,) highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. They do not chafe the hips as those constructed with steel springs which makes them very unpleasant to wear.

Elastic Net Stockings, for Varicose Veins, Dropsical Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, Weakness at knee and ankle joint. This is a very superior article, and highly recommended by physicians. Instruments for Curvature of the Spine, Club-Foot, Weak Ankles in Children. Suspensory Bandages, and also all descriptions of Instruments and Bandages manufactured for diseases that require mechanical aid for their relief.

C. W. VANHORN & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers of Trusses,
No. 32 NORTH NINTH st., below Arch, Philadelphia.

Oct. 16, 1855. 45-6mi

DISEASES OF A PULMONARY CHARACTER,

PREVENTED, AND AN ELEGANCE OF FIGURE ACQUIRED, by those who have weak, contracted chests, and are round or stoop shouldered, by wearing "VANHORN'S PATENT CHEST EXPANDER OR ELASTIC SHOULDER BRACE, adapted to adults of both sexes," and invaluable for children when growing, to improve their form. They are light and elastic, and interfere with no style of dress. The gentleman's Brace answers as a substitute for suspenders. Size required in inches, around the chest and waist; forwarded per mail, free of charge. Ladies' and Gents' $2; Children's $2 50.

C. W. VANHORN & CO.
32 NORTH NINTH st., below Arch, Philadelphia.

Oct. 16, 1855. 45-6mi

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 24, 1855.

☞ *This being Christmas week, no paper will be issued from this Office on Thursday next.*

HAYMOUNT COMMON SCHOOL.—By invitation we attended the examination, a few evenings ago, of a class of Mr. Troy's scholars, who have been engaged in the study of English Grammar for a few weeks past only. It is long since we had any practical knowledge of the interior of the School House; and there have since doubtless been discovered many, if not "royal roads to learning," at least improvements in the facilities of imparting instruction. And of these Mr. Troy appears to have availed himself; for one of the most intelligent of his class joined his school only about a year ago, with the reputation, (as one of his youthful associates informed us) of one who could not learn. Yet we saw him writing the exercises upon the black-board with a bold hand, with remarkable accuracy of spelling, and then analyzing, scanning and parsing, with a facility which showed that there was intellect, which only wanted development. We were much pleased and surprised with the exhibition of proficiency, not only by that youth but by several others, male and female, in the class.

We cannot undertake to describe Mr. Troy's system; but one thing is evident, that he advances his scholars and makes them in love with learning. Probably he advances them *because* he inspires that love. He assured us that this class has been in the habit of meeting him at 6 A. M., and now meet him in the evening, to pursue this study uninterruptedly.

A few years of experience, with such Teachers as Mr. Troy, would remove the prejudice which many entertain against Free Schools, *because they are free.* He has those whose parents can pay, with those whose cannot, freely associated in his school; and the effect, under proper discipline, will be felt in the future life of many a "village Hampden." In New England, all classes of society go to the free schools, and the great men of that part of the country owe to them their early training. So it ought to be here, and so it will be, when the Literary Fund shall have reached its proper amount.

THE SMITH TRIAL.—The friends of Rev. Dr. Smith, in Petersburg, not to be outdone by those of Dr. Deems, have presented the former with a Gold headed cane, a silver pitcher, and a magnificent Bible.

Rev. Wm. Closs, of the N. C. Conference, publishes a card in the Petersburg Express, stating that he will withhold his charges against Dr. Smith until they can be tried before a tribunal where "the testimony of witnesses from the N. C. Conference will be respected." The result of the trial on Mr. Deems's charges, he says, in effect declared the N. C. Conference "a unanimously corrupt body of men," and "has led him to the conclusion that no amount of testimony from that body will be of any avail before the Virginia Conference."

Dr. Deems also publishes a card, stating that he regards it as useless to prosecute Dr. Smith on the other charges he had against him, before the Va. Conference; and a note from Rev. Messrs. Wyche, Guthrie, and Heflin, of this State, declining again to appear as witnesses before that Conference, as neither the official action of the N. C. Conference, nor the testimony of its members, has any weight before it.

In the Virginia Conference, on Wednesday, Dr. Smith's character was passed by a unanimous rising vote; and on motion of Rev. J. E. Edwards, it was resolved that the charges preferred against him have not diminished confidence in his integrity, honor and christian character.

This is all very unfortunate. To the feud between the two D. D's,—itself sad enough to behold,—is now added, it would seem, an equally bitter feud between two adjoining Conferences, which have every inducement, human and divine, to treat each other with respect and affection. We hope, however, speedily to see the present excitement wear off, and kindly relations restored.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.—The Baltimore Patriot thus closes a long article on the delay in the House:

"At present the people of the United States are willing to stand by, and see if it be possible to play the play out without their venturing to interfere. But we can already perceive faint indications of a growing impatience; and before long, if this tripartite opposition continues, they will all first mildly suggest a settlement of the dispute upon a reasonably satisfactory basis, and if their desire is not then acceded to, they will demand it in tones not easily mistaken. We admit, to a certain extent, the contest is an important one, but we are yet of the opinion that a body of men, if actuated by sound patriotism, can, with a little effort, so reconcile matters, as no longer to interrupt the regular business of the session."

That portion of "the people of the United States" living in this quarter would scarcely consider it a great evil if Congress were suspended, or if organization were not effected at all; or at least, if it were effected in time to pass the necessary appropriation bills only. The sectional debates which will undoubtedly succeed the organization may damage the country much more effectually than the present quiet antagonism.

WILMINGTON.—A very excited municipal election on Thursday last resulted in the success of the American ticket by a small majority—an average of 18 4-7. The highest American, Mr. Parsley, beats the highest Democrat, Dr. Bellamy, 25 votes. The lowest Americans, Messrs. Gardner and Hart, beat the highest Democrat 6 votes. 927 votes were polled.

The American majority at the August election was 62.

NEW PAPER.—Eugene B. Drake, Esq., proposes to publish at Asheborough, "The N. C. Bulletin," a weekly paper, "American" in politics. Terms, $2 00 in advance.

A STRANGE LAW.—It seems that we have not got to the bottom of the doings of the last North Carolina Legislature. The Revised Statutes, which are not yet published, though they go into operation a week hence, will have some rare law, if we may judge from the specimen published in another column, by which the Banks are prohibited, under a penalty of $100, from doing a favor to the public, at some expense and trouble, and without any profit to themselves. We refer to the checks issued by one bank, payable at another within the State, *"in current funds."* Let us explain the working of this system:

An individual in this town, we will suppose, owes $1000 to another, say in the North Eastern part of the State, in Edenton or some adjoining county. Desiring to pay the debt, he goes to the Branch bank here and gets a check on the Edenton Branch, which he forwards by mail. The check is payable "in current funds," not in specie, for the debtor here carried no specie to the Branch to pay for it. The Cashier draws the check and writes a letter to Edenton to advise of his having done so. He charges not a cent for this. The debt is thus paid and received without the possibility of loss or expense to either party.

This would seem to be a harmless operation. All parties are satisfied with it, and the "dear people" very materially benefitted. Thousands of such checks are issued every year.

But our wise Legislators have said that it shall no longer be done. The Bank upon which the check is drawn must pay it in specie on demand. They must be very good natured, self-sacrificing Banks if they do. The effect will be, or at least ought to be, to put an end to the issue of such checks, to put an end to the *gratuitous* transmission, by the Banks, of money from one part of the State to another, for every body that has occasion for such a favor. Let the creditor hereafter mount his horse and ride from Edenton or from Asheville to collect his debt; or let him risk his bank notes in the mail, subject to loss or theft.

We do not know what course the banks will adopt in regard to this "snap-judgment" law, but in our opinion they ought to meet such malignant, senseless legislation, by a prompt refusal to issue such checks without charge. Let the public pay for the transmission of money from place to place, so long as this law remains in force.

ANOTHER MANDAMUS.—At the Special Term of Robeson Superior Court, last week—Judge Saunders presiding,—a peremptory Mandamus was granted, addressed to John McNeill, Esq. Treasurer of Public Buildings in Harnett county, forbidding him to borrow $10,000 or any other sum, or to pay $2000 or any other sum to Paschall McCoy, the contractor for building the Court House and Jail.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The election for Magistrate of Police and seven Commissioners of this town, for the ensuing year, will take place on Monday the 7th January.

At a meeting of the American party, on Thursday evening last, T. S. Lutterloh, Esq. was nominated for re-election as Magistrate of Police, and Messrs. C. D. Nixon, A. McLean, Henry Lilly, W. T. Horne, A. A. McKethan, Wm. McLaurin, and W. Warden, for Commissioners.

We have heard of no opposition.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Mr. Jones of Tenn. has offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for the proceedings of the Navy Board, and the evidence on which they acted. After some little discussion, it was laid over.

The House of Representatives is assuming the appearance of a disorderly political meeting, though, fortunately, the members generally preserve good temper. Applause and hissing are freely indulged in, both on the floor and in the galleries.

On Wednesday, two votes were taken for Speaker.

Banks,	102	106
Richardson,	73	75
Fuller,	37	34
Scattering,	6	9

An animated debate took place on Americanism, &c., the Northern portion of that party bringing forward the strong anti-slavery platform adopted by the party in "Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut, and many other Northern States;" whilst Mr. Whitney of N. Y., (American) though opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, said that, whatever Territory brings here a constitution with republican institutions embraced therein, he would not stop to inquire whether it contained the clause of slavery or not. [Applause.]

Mr. Kelly of N. Y. denied that the Northern K. N. party was national.

A proposition to vote by ballot was rejected, 213 to 7.

Mr. Fuller of Penn. (the candidate of the Whigs) explained his position. He supported the Compromise of 1850, but would have opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, because he was opposed to all agitation on the subject. "I wish, (said he,) to leave this question of slavery just where the constitution has left it—with the people who tolerate it to control and regulate it for themselves. [Applause.] I would not meddle or interfere with it. I would not disturb any existing stipulation. If it be an evil, it is their evil; if it be a blessing, it is their blessing.

Being questioned whether he would vote to restore the Missouri Compromise, he evaded the question, and was hissed and laughed at.

Mr. Ball of Penn. said he had voted for his colleague Mr. Fuller, but if he had known his sentiments, as now avowed, he would have let his right arm wither before he would have voted for him.

Mr. Fuller afterwards declared that he would vote now against a proposal to revive the Missouri Compromise; for he wished to stop agitation.

The reupon four Southern members who had declared him, again voted for him, and one Ohio free-soil member "dropped him like a hot potato."

On Thursday, the House voted once: Banks 104, Richardson 73, Fuller 43, Scattering 10.

Mr. Smith of Alabama, offered a resolution providing for the selection of the committees of Ways and Means and Foreign Affairs, the members to be taken from each party. The committees appoint their own chairmen who would act alternately as Speaker, until such time as one could be elected.

Mr. Bocock thought this course illegal. A debate sprung up, during which Mr. McMullin warned the Black Republican party that if they succeeded in electing a Speaker and restored the Missouri restriction and repealed the fugitive slave law, the Union must and will be dissolved.

Mr. Cadwalader counselled the democratic members to adhere firmly to their position and platform.

The House adjourned without action on Mr. Smith's resolution.

On Friday, no vote was taken. Mr. Giddings and Mr. McMullen had some sharp words—the former considering the latter "insignificant," and being assured, in reply, that Mr. McMullen was "ready to defend himself on the floor of Congress or elsewhere."

Mr. Cox spoke to show that the National American party could not unite with the slavery agitation party. Mr. Ethridge responded.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, defended the Democratic party, and invoked members of that faith to stand firm in their present position, especially in an hour when the party was purged of the last vestige of Freesoilism.

Mr. Foster made a speech in reply, and then the House adjourned.

On Saturday, Mr. Bennett, of Miss., defended the platform of the Democratic caucus and stated his objections to supporting either Mr. Banks or Mr. Fuller for Speaker. Incidentally he condemned the parties whom they each represented, and advocated Mr. Richardson's peculiar fitness for the office.

This is all we have of Saturday's sayings.

SENATOR DOUGLAS AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The Chicago Times, deprecating the practice of nominating candidates before the assembling of the National Convention, says that Senator Douglas is, without exception, the first choice of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa; but that the Democracy of those States have sent their delegates free of all trammels. It says in conclusion:

"We, therefore, assert—what we know to be the fact—that Senator Douglas will not permit the use of his name to divide the National Convention. Let those who are candidates be balloted for, if any one of them is nominated, all well; and should it unfortunately occur that no candidate can command the requisite strength, then the democracy can fall back upon the man who never yet failed them in the hour of peril; whose hand, whose name, whose voice, and whose abilities are now, as they have ever been, always at the service of the democratic party."

WHISKEY VS "NIGGERS"—WHISKEY WHIPS.—In a debate in the House on Tuesday last, Mr. Washburn, of Maine,—denouncing the Democrats and the Southern K. N's, as sectional, and claiming the Banks men as the National party—remarked that the Democratic party, last year largely in the majority, had dwindled down to 75 and could not represent the national feelings of the country. Mr. Orr inquired if Mr. W. had not been elected last year, and if his party had not been defeated by the Democracy this year? Mr. Washburn admitted each fact, but explained that the democracy this year went against the liquor law and thus secured the State.

So that it seems that free soil can whip the Maine democracy, but that democracy and free liquor can beat the world—the people of Maine having much more regard for whiskey than for "freedom."

FANNY FERN'S NEW BOOK.—The publishers, Messrs. Mason, Brothers, New York, have politely sent us a copy of this work. It is on sale at the Book Store.

DISMISSAL.—Brevet Lieut. Col. Wm. R. Montgomery, Major U. S. Army, has been tried by a Court Martial for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," (speculating in Kansas lands which had been reserved by the government for wood, &c.) and sentenced to be dismissed. The President has approved the sentence.

LAND WARRANTS.—Land warrants have advanced again. 80's and 160's sell for $1.00; and 60's and 120's at 95 cents per acre.

Beware of Counterfeits.—A bogus President's message is said to be in town—obtained by some *hocus pocus* at Washington, in MS. We hear it was offered for sale yesterday to the newspapers cheap, but it is believed nobody was verdant enough to buy. None genuine unless signed Franklin Pierce, mind—in the regular way.

Express.

The President's message, as originally written, was offered to us two weeks ago, in manuscript. We have no doubt it was a copy of the real message as prepared on the day Congress assembled. But almost every day must bring some amendment or alteration, in the present delay of the organization of the House. We anticipated this delay and declined to purchase. So, we believe, did the Herald. We suppose the copy offered us was an odd copy which *had been prepared for the Washington Union*, and had leaked out of that leaky office in some way. *It was all cut up, ready for giving out to the compositors, and bore other evidences of having been in a printing office.* As to the signature of Franklin Pierce—it was *there*, but not, we think, in his proper handwriting. Probably in that of his private secretary.—*News.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

Recountre on Pennsylvania Avenue—Ex-Gov. Smith Fighting with a Washington Editor.—An altercation occurred on the Avenue this afternoon, between Hon. Wm. Smith, M. C., of Virginia, and Mr. Wallach, editor of the *Star*. It grew out of a report in that paper yesterday of Mr. Smith's remarks in the House. Blows were exchanged, and a rough-and-tumble fight ensued, the result of which may be summed up as follows:

Smith's nose somewhat damaged.

Wallach's fingers injured. No weapons were used in this conflict.

The Philadelphia Post Office has a department labelled "Male Letters," and another, "Female Letters." We hope there is a strong partition between. If they should ever get together, all the female letters would be for changing their names, which would lead to dire confusion.

The Law Court of Appeals of South Carolina has affirmed the decision of the jury, in the case of F. L. Zemp vs. the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company,—$10,000 damages.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF HENRY CLAY.—A large 8vo. volume is about to be published, containing private letters to and from Henry Clay, for a period of more than half a century; from 1801 to his death in 1852. The work is to be published by subscription, and therefore will not be for sale in the book stores. We understand that the people of this State will be waited on very soon with subscription lists.

The Philadelphia North American has obtained an early copy of the work, and states many interesting facts, and reflections growing out of them. The American objects, indeed, to the publication of such letters so soon after Mr. Clay's death, and whilst some of the writers are still living, and others have only just passed from the stage. It would have preferred that the materials thus furnished for history had been withheld until all who could be injuriously affected were beyond the reach of their influence. But this is "a fast age," and things are now done in a year which were formerly deliberated upon for half a century. Be this as it may, the book is printed, and it is full of matter of the deepest interest and even importance. If the characters of public men, dead and living, suffer by the process, this good at least may grow out of it, that others of easy political virtue may be deterred by the fear of exposure from acting out their corrupt or ambitious schemes.

A further good may result, in the laying bare of the struggles of a master mind in the race of politics, wherein all was "vanity and vexation of spirit," disappointment and sorrow. If it shall have the effect to wean one ambitious man from the entire devotion of himself to such an absorbing and unsatisfying pursuit, this book will not have appeared in vain.

We proceed to make some extracts from the long article in the American.

"It is a very sad volume—this collection of private letters from and to Henry Clay—sad, not so much on account of any specific revelation of sorrow or wrong, but as it is the record of a great man's disappointments; for really, during the last twenty-eight years of Mr. Clay's life, from 1824 to 1852, there was a periodical exhibition of high exultant hope and bitter mortification, at every revolution of four years, when the Presidency came in question, and it was but human nature, that in these alternations of feeling, he should exhibit some of its infirmities. It is sad too, in this, that it illustrates the career and certain doom of an ambitious, intellectual and patriotic man in this country of ours, where the battle, though not the victory, is to the strong."

"And the worst of it was that he never became wholly reconciled to this, his true and noblest position, but died as he live., with the postponed Presidency before his eyes. It was literally the aching sight that this vision of glory did not spare. It is a sad record, too, in this, that with Mr. Clay, it broke up all his domestic life; his home was Washington, his daily walk Pennsylvania Avenue or the Capitol. We find him at one page writing to Judge Brooke, that he is "entirely weaned from public affairs," and has finally resolved, beyond all per-adventure, to turn grazier; and then, some fifty pages afterwards, writing to the same Judge Brooke, he says: "I mean to open and push a vigorous campaign. I want aid—all the aid that can be given. I mean—which will surprise you—to be very prudent, but to be resolute;" and so it went on to the end; and at last, we find Henry Clay dying at a tavern in Washington, away from wife and home, flattered and worried about gold medals—harrassed by small debts—talking politics to Mr. Crittenden, whom he requests his son "to treat kindly," as if there was some unkindness somewhere, and finally meeting his end with his son and but one friend at his side; and then the son writing home to Kentucky: "Oh! how sickening is the splendid pageantry I have to go through from this to Lexington!" And this is the life and this the death of the American politician! Surely it is a solemn lesson, and as surely is this volume a melancholy record."

Deprecating this early and injudicious publication, (as the American considers it,) the editor says,—

For example, our most esteemed fellow-townsman, Mr. Rush, of whose political orthodoxy no one of this generation feels any misgiving, will be startled at finding himself in print, writing in confidence to Mr. Clay, in 1832, that if he will only renounce Masonry, the permanent prostration of great public objects by General Jackson "may be averted," and adding, "with the direct aid of Anti-masons we shall carry your banner to a glorious victory, even if we do not without;" or what will Mr. Louis McLane, afterwards General Jackson's Secretary of State, think of finding himself represented as saying, in 1824, that "he trusted in God Mr. Adams might be elected by the House of Representatives, and thus save the country from the curse of Jacksonism;" or—and we are now speaking of revelations which, however improper are a little grotesque—the letter from Mr. Fox the British Minister, the nephew of Charles James, and inheritor from him of other things than his name and his black eyebrows, to Mr. Clay, in 1837, begging for indulgence for a little debt of eleven hundred dollars—an I. O. U. probably—that existed between them. These, we say, are the grotesque improprieties of the publication;—but far more severe should be the condemnation by every right minded man, when we find a letter from one of Mr. Clay's friends, (whose family, we are sure, never were consulted) referring to Mr. Webster's reputed irregularities of habit; or a sneer by Mr. Clay himself at a living Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States; or in another letter, his violent denunciation 'as faithless, and perfidious and unworthy,' of a gentleman who, though living, is afflicted with the sorest of human woes; and is the inmate of a lunatic asylum. Mr. Clay's judgments on these people may be just or not, but surely it is the very wantonness of cruelty to publish them now. Of the same description, though here the victims of editorial indiscretion are Mrs. Clay and her children, is the publication, as useless as it is uninteresting, of a letter from Henry Clay, Junior, to his father, in 1834, giving a hideous detail of his brother Theodore's insanity, of his violent conduct, and of the means resorted to to put him in a mad house, where, as we are informed in a foot note, "he has remained for more than twenty years," and where he is languishing out his existence in unconsciousness of the exposure of his woes and degradation by his father's editor. To this letter of sorrow Mr. Clay seems to have returned no answer. It must have been a heavy blow to his heart to find his children dying or crazed in Kentucky, while, after the manner of men, he was fighting with beasts at Ephesus—the politicians and President mongers at Washington.

Turning from this view of the subject—as we are glad to do—it is certain that the record of such a life as Mr. Clay's is full of interest and value, and we are gratified to say that its revelations, lighting up anew, as they do, slight weaknesses and infirmities, elevate him very much indeed as a great and patriotic American statesman, one who had noble aims, and marched onward in his public career with an air, sometimes defiant and despotic, but which nothing but a patriot's heart could give. Let us (and we are very sure our intelligent readers will follow us with pleasure) briefly retrace it. The first letter of this volume is in December, 1801, when Clay, just 24 years of age, writes about law books and education; the last, on the 10th of April, 1852, from dictation by a friend, a few weeks before his death, meeting it with composure and resignation. This was a busy half century, and no American actor filled a larger space in its shifting scenes than did Mr. Clay. This volume has scant materials for history before or during the war of 1812, or of the negociations at Ghent, to Mr. Clay's share of which we have always supposed justice has not been done. He was the Marcellus of the diplomatic strife, and the only novel matter of interest these letters reveal is a confirmation of what is the now received, though once discredited, doctrine that English Tory statesmen are better friends to America than Whigs or Liberals, and that Lord Castlereagh of those days, as Lord Aberdeen in ours, was always friendly and well disposed—far more so than the liberal Cannings, or Russels or Palmerstons. From the peace to 1823 and 1824, during Mr. Clay's speakership and the agitation of the Missouri question, these letters are painfully meagre, showing simply there was an active correspondence, and that Mr. Clay was successively offered by Mr. Madison the Mission to Russia and the Secretaryship of War, but not showing what would, at least, be equally interesting, why they were refused. Then comes the canvass of 1824, and the first failure of Mr. Clay to be President; and here there is much and curious correspondence from which no one, now that passion and prejudice have subsided, can honestly draw any other inference than that Mr. Clay's course in voting for Mr. Adams, and then accepting office under him, was dictated by high principle and the purest impulse. Though the editor calls it the millstone round Mr. Clay's neck, from which, though he cut loose, he never entirely disengaged himself, we cannot so consider it, but rather incline to think that his political buoyancy was depressed by other matters—little pebbles that were put in his pocket afterwards. One revelation of these volumes is very painful and discreditable, not to Mr. Clay, but to another public man whose fame, sanctified or protected somewhat by misfortune and physical suffering, has hitherto been free from reproach. In 1824 and 1828 Mr. Crawford, enfeebled by paralytic disease, was virtually withdrawn from the contests, and almost from the sight and thoughts, of the busy world around, and so he continued to the public, simply *"clarum et venerabile nomen;"* but it now seems that in 1830, while General Jackson was President and Mr. Clay about to be a candidate against him, Mr. Crawford wrote a private letter to the latter, suggesting his own name as the most available, and promising Mr. Clay a place in the Cabinet in case the game succeeded, adding in a postscript that a similar suggestion had been made to Mr. Van Buren. Of this most discreditable suggestion, unaccountable, indeed, except on the supposition of impaired intellect, Mr. Clay simply said: "I have never written to him since I received that letter, nor do I desire any correspondence with him again." And then he adds, probably feeling some pity for Mr. Crawford's enfeebled condition of body or mind, the latter affording some excuse for the folly, "I shall not, however, permit the publication of his letter. It could only be justified by some public good, and I see none that it would accomplish." Mr. Clay's family or posthumous editor think differently, and in spite of his forbearance publish the letter, and down goes another reputation."

"Mr. Clay was spared one sorrow. He did not live to see the party that he loved and which loved him, degraded and broken up, and on its ruins built the ricketty shanties that now disfigure them.

"We close the record of his life with mingled feelings; as we have said, with new appreciation of Mr. Clay's qualities as an American statesman, but with a sense of deep melancholy, not only that his ambition was disappointed, but a consciousness, as we look around, of how few men, on either side of politics, of his day and generation, there are left. We can recall but three in active public life, me mean statesmen of thirty years' experience, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Cass, though the last in those days was not actively on the theatre of public politics, and has himself declared that he has run his course. Two others, very eminent statesmen of those days still live—Mr. Rives and Mr. Benton—but their retirement seems to be complete. Of the two remaining, Mr. Clayton and Mr. Buchanan, the probable destinies, as well as the actual positions are very different. The Senator from Delaware understands what Mr. Clay never could, that his appropriate function is that of a legislative statesman, and is at this moment the ablest, and most thoroughly trained debater in American public life, and one who, as the earnest and fearless champion of conservative principles in the legislature of the country, must always exercise large influence."

The above allusion to Mr. Clayton is remarkable, as the American has long been known as the organ of that distinguished Senator, and this may be regarded as a formal withdrawal of all his aspirations to the Presidency. Thus are laid on the shelf, within a few weeks, two (Cass and Clayton) of those who have been pressed forward for that office.

The American closes its interesting article with a complimentary notice of Mr. Buchanan, and a promise, on the part of "the great conservative party of the nation," to do him "willing and substantial justice," if he shall conduct the present negotiations with England so prudently as to avoid war and secure an honorable peace.

The kindly feeling of the American doubtless arises from its State pride, which would be gratified by the elevation to the Presidency of a Pennsylvanian, even though it be one to whom it has always been politically opposed. We doubt whether "the great conservative party" will redeem the American's pledge, so far as to make Mr. Buchanan President. And we think the occasion for making the pledge is badly selected—in connection with a mournful tribute to the man to whom Mr. Buchanan failed, during a long life, to do justice in the matter of the bargain and corruption story of 1825. Mr. Buchanan had it in his power to throw off from Mr. Clay, upon Gen. Jackson's party, if not himself, the odium of attempting to bargain in that memorable contest. He withheld his testimony. My Clay suffered and Jackson benefitted thereby.

"Tom," said a man to his friend, "I think it highly dangerous to keep the bills of small banks on hand now-a-days." "Tim," answered the other, "I find it more difficult than dangerous."

REVISED CODE—*Chapter XXXVI.*

CURRENCY.

"SECTION 3.—If any bank, corporation or company which may be allowed to issue promissory notes, commonly called bank notes, orders, drafts, or checks, shall issue any such note, order, draft or check specially payable otherwise than in specie, such bank, corporation or company shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay to any person who will sue for the same, one hundred dollars, and every person who shall aid and assist in the issuing thereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

The above important statute is one of the Revised Code, (the publication of which has been delayed much longer than was expected,) and goes into operation on the 1st of January, 1856. We publish it for the benefit of Bank officers and others. It is highly important that its provisions should be generally made known.

Raleigh Register.

ROBESON COUNTY, Dec. 20, 1855.

Mr. Robert Inmon killed 20 Pigs, 11 months old, that weighed 2,647 lbs., averaging 132 lbs. and a fraction a piece. He also killed two others, 18 months old, that weighed 487—one 291, the other 196 lbs. Total weight of the twenty-two 3,134 lbs. So much for *Robeson.*

MARRIED,

In this town, last evening, by D. G. McRae, Esq., Mr. JOHN D. JACKSON to Miss ELIZABETH E. CARVER.

In New Hanover county, 13th inst., by Wm. S. Larkins, Esq., Mr. JAS. A. HARMAN, to Miss MARGARET MOORE, daughter of the late Benj. Moore.

In China Grove Church, Harnett Co., 20th inst., by Rev. H. McAlister, Mr. HECTOR McNEILL to Miss SUSAN WOMACK.

In Bladen county, 19th inst., by Rev. H. A. Munroe, Dr. A. K. McDONALD, of Elizabethtown, to Miss ANNA J. KEMP, daughter of Joseph R. Kemp, Esq., of Bladen county.

Argus copy.

At Vernon, Lenoir county, 17th inst., by Rev. F. Fitzgerald, JOHN L. PEYTON, Esq., of Staunton, Va., to Miss BETTIE, daughter of Jno. C. Washington, Esq.

In Raleigh, on Wednesday last, by Rev. Dr. Mason, Mr. JOHN G. B. GRIMES, of Hyde county, to Miss HELEN, daughter of Ex-Gov. Manly.

On the 16th inst. by Jo. Williams, Esq., WILLIAM A. JESTER to Miss MARTHA A. JOHNSON, all of Yadkin county.

DIED,

In this town, on Tuesday morning last, JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, aged 18 years.

In this county, at the residence of her son, M. C. Lamont, on the 11th inst., Mrs. FLORA LAMONT, consort of the late Duncan Lamont, Esq., aged 63 years.

On the 9th inst., on Cedar Creek, Cumberland county, after a short illness of 3 days, Mr. JOHN S. SMITH, in the 30th year of his age; leaving an affectionate wife, 3 children, and a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn their loss.

Departed this life, on the 12th inst., in Robeson co., at the residence of Malcom Campbell, near Floral College, Mr. EDWARD McNAIR, aged 74 years. He was formerly of Richmond county, N. C., but for the last twelve years a resident of Robeson county.

Cheraw paper please copy.

In Wilmington, Wednesday last, Mr. A. J. MASHBURN, aged about 24 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—December 24.

BACON—	12	a 13	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	25	a	Cuba	40	a 42
CANDLES—F. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans	45	a 48
Adamantine	28	a 30	NAILS—	5½	a 5½
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1	10
COFFEE—Rio	12½	a 13½	Tanners'	75 a 1	00
Laguira	13½	a	SALT—		
St. Domingo	00	a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 75 a	
COTTON—			Alum, bu.	0 00 a 0	00
Fair to Good	8½	a 8¾	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.	8	a	Flaxseed	1 50 a	
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, prlb.	12½ a	15
Gunny	18	a 20	SHOT—		
Dundee	18	a 00	Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0	00
Burlaps	00	a 00	Buck	2 25 a 0	00
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10	17	a 18	Peach Brandy	70 a 00	
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	50 a 55	
Bro. Sheetings	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey	50 a 52	
Osnaburgs	9½	a 10	Northern "	50 a 00	
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a 65	
FLOUR—			Jamaica "	2 00 a 2	50
Family	8 50	a 0 00	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a 6	00
Superfine	8 25	a 0 00	American Gin	75 a	80
Fine	8 00	a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a 2	00
Scratched	7 75	a 0 00	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf	11	a 12
Corn	65	a 70	Crushed	10	a 11
Wheat	1 50	a 0 00	St. Croix	9½	a 10
Oats	40	a 42	Porto Rico	8½	a 10
Peas	66	a 70	New Orleans	8	a 8½
Rye	85	a 90	TALLOW—	11	a 12
HYDES—Dry	8	a 10	TOBACCO—		
Green	4	a 5	Leaf	00 a 00	
IRON—			Manufactured	8 a 15	
Swedes, co. bar		a 6	WHITE LEAD—	$2½ a $2½	
Ditto, wide		a 7	WINDOW GLASS—		
English	4	a 4½	8 x 10	$2½ a $2½	
LARD—	0	a 12	10 x 12	$2¾ a 00	
LEAD—	8½	a 00	WOOL—	15	a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—Rather better feeling to-day, but no quotable change.

Flour—Very little if any change.

Corn—Quite steady.

Wheat 10cts lower.

Flaxseed firm.

Salt—The market well supplied.

Spirits Turpentine 34 to 35.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 50, Virgin $2, hard 1 50. Spirits 38. Rosin $1 to 1 05. Tar 1 90. Bacon 15 1 raft Timber sold at $10.

At New York, cotton firmer, middling uplands 9¼ to 9¼. Southern Flour in limited demand at 9 to 10 75. Spirits Turpentine 41½ to 42. Wheat 1 95 to 2 15. Corn 85 to 95.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line, Dec. 22, Str. Fanny, with passengers, and goods for J & T Waddill, S J Hinsdale, J H Hall, Ray & Pearce, H & E J Lilly, E J Hale & Son, H Erambert, J W Powers & Co, W H Carver, Cedar Falls Co, C A Brown, Wm Bell, A I H Lutterloh, H C McLean.

McLaurin's Line. Dec. 24.—Str Southerner, and boats Red Fox and Know Nothing, with goods for F Fries, W Draughon, Council, Ray & Co, J W Strange, T C Pfhol, D & W McLaurin, and others.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 19.—Schrs. Louisine and Emerald fm N York; Barquantine W Hyde fm Sack Island, N. B. 20.—Brig R Carver fm N York; Schrs. Ned fm N York, Senora fm Shallotte. 21.—Schrs. E Randall fm Little River, G M Smith, and Marine fm N York.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL DEBTS due me prior to this date must be settled immediately, or they will be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

C. W. ANDREWS.

Dec. 20. 64-4w

Fruit and Shade Trees.

JUST received and for sale, a choice lot of Fruit Trees that will do well in this latitude:

Apple and Peach Trees,	per 100	$10 00
" " "	per dozen	1 50
Apricot	" "	3 00
Nectarine	" "	3 00
Cherry	" "	3 00
Plum	" "	3 00
Pear	" "	$6 to 12 00

Silver Maple, a first rate rapid growing Shade Tree, per dozen, $6 to 9 00

C. LUTTERLOH, Nurseryman.

Fayetteville.

Dec. 21. 64-2t

☞ A few Fruit Trees of extra size, some of which are of bearing age.

PHŒNIX LODGE NO. 8.

THE annual meeting of Phœnix Lodge No. 8 York Masons, will be held on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock.

On Thursday afternoon, the Corner Stone of the new Brick M. E. Church will be laid by the Masonic Fraternity. The members of the Lodge and Brethren in good standing are required to meet at Masonic Hall at 3 o'clock, P. M.

☞ The Public are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of W. M.

J. B. FERGUSON, Sec'y.

Dec. 22.

SOUTHERN PLANK ROAD.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in the Southern Plank Road Company will be held in the Town Hall, in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock M.

W. McL. McKAY, Sec'y.

Dec. 21. 64-tm

Argus and Carolinian copy till meeting.

BRIDGE NOTICE.

ALL persons wanting the use of the Clarendon Bridge by the year, must make application to me by Saturday, 29th inst.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y.

Dec. 24.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, Raleigh, N. C.

Rev. Aldert Smedes, D. D., Rector.

THE 27th term of this School will commence on the 8th of January, 1856. Application for the entrance of new pupils should be made immediately.

For a circular apply to the Rector.

Dec. 17, 1855. 64-3t

Fanny Fern's New Book, ROSE

CLARK, just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 22.

More LAW BOOKS.

SANDERS on Uses and Trusts, with American Notes, new edition, 2 Vols. in one;

Williams on Personal Property, American Notes;

Adams's Equity, 2d Edition, (better than the 3d.;)

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 22.

FOR SALE.

A DESIRABLE House and Lot on Haymount, late the property and residence of Stephen F. Dickson, fronting on the street leading from the Plank Road to Dr. Robinson's, will be sold at public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of January, 1856, at the Market House, 12 o'clock.

Terms made known at sale.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

R. P. BUXTON, Agent.

Dec. 24. 64-ts

CALL AND SETTLE.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber either by Note or Account, are requested to settle during the month of January, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

I have on hand a lot of SADDLERY and HARNESS WARE that I will sell low for Cash.

M. N. LEARY.

Dec. 24. 64-1mpd

SPRING HILL ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed the 2d Monday of January 1856, under the instruction of the Rev. W. L. Wallace. We feel fully satisfied in recommending him to the public as a worthy and competent Teacher. We have had him employed for the past Session and can speak from past experience as to his attention and zeal for the improvement of his scholars. The place affords every facility required,—it is a quiet and healthy place. Board can be had for $7 per month, including everything. The Scholastic year is divided into two sessions of 5 months each. There will be three classes,—1st, embracing spelling and reading; 2d, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic; 3d, Algebra, Geometry, and Latin and Greek Languages, including all the Sciences.

BRIGHT WILLIAMS,
GILES WILLIAMS,
J. C. LEE. } Trustees.

Dec. 21. 64-1m*

NOTICE.

600 ACRES of LAND for sale.—On Thursday, the 27th inst., I will sell my Lands, four miles from Floral College on the the road to Fayetteville. Dwelling House and out-houses good and new. Farm in a high state of cultivation, &c., &c. Terms made known day of sale.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Dec. 14. 1t

POCKET BOOK LOST.

ON Thursday, the 20th inst., the Subscriber lost his Pocket Book on the Southern Plank Road, between Fayetteville and the Lumber Bridge, containing Nine Dollars in money and one or two papers of not much value. Any person finding it will confer a favor by leaving it at the store of Mr. S. M. Thomas in Fayetteville. JAMES McCORMICK.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., Dec. 21, 1855. 64-2t

$25 REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, with her little Boy Isaac, a Negro Woman, EMILY by name. Said woman is about 25 years old, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, ordinary size and dark complexion. Her child ISAAC, is a likely boy about 2½ years old, with large rolling eyes, and black complexion, and is not able to talk distinctly.

Said negroes were purchased from one Martin who lives in Richmond, Va., thither they may make their way. I will give Twenty-five Dollars for the delivery to me of said Negroes, or their confinement in any jail where I can get them.

I will also give $100 for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring, concealing or enticing away said Negroes. T. BETHEA.

Gilopolis, Robeson Co., N. C., Dec. 22. 64-tf

POSTPONEMENT.

THE sale of the subscriber's Land, advertised to take place on the 28th Dec., is postponed till Saturday the 12th of January 1856, at which time it will positively take place. R. D. YOUNG.

Dec. 21, 1855.

TIMELY NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me, either by Note or Account, are very respectfully requested to call and settle before the first of January next, otherwise their claims will be placed in the hands of Officers for collection, and no mistake, as longer indulgence cannot be given. GEORGE BRANDT.

Dec. 20. 63-t1stJ

To Turpentine, Timber, Tar and Corn and Cotton Makers.

FOR SALE.

705 WITH the choice of 1800 acres of valuable LAND, situated twelve miles from Lumberton, within three miles of Lumber River, and on or very near the line of the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road. To persons engaged or desiring to engage in business of either of the above branches, this Land presents unusual inducements. Growing a sufficient number of pines to cut seven tasks of boxes, and furnishing trees of sufficient size to make from 3 to 500 sticks of ton timber of 1000 feet each. In addition to this, it is considered as being excellent Farming Land—producing Cotton from 6 to 1200 lbs., to the Acre.

This Land is situated on Ashpole Swamp, in a healthy and desirable section of Robeson county, N. C.

For terms, &c., apply to M. E. McNEILL, Lumberton, N. C.

Dec. 17, 1855. 63-3mpd

CUMBERLAND SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,

Fall Term, 1855.

HIS Honor, J. W. Ellis, Judge presiding: It is ordered by his Honor, that a SPECIAL TERM of the SUPERIOR COURT of LAW and EQUITY be held for the County of Cumberland, the week beginning with the Second Monday in FEBRUARY, A. D., 1856, and that the Clerk of the Court give six weeks' notice thereof in each of the newspapers in the town of Fayetteville.

Suitors, Witnesses and others, having business to transact on the Civil Docket are required to attend punctually, on the Second Monday in February next, at the Court House in Fayetteville.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the Seventh Monday after the Fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1855.

63*tc] JESSE T. WARDEN, C. S. C.

6000 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.

WE offer for sale, a body of fine Turpentine Lands, containing about 6000 Acres. There is now thirteen crops of Boxes, a portion of which has been worked one season, and balance two seasons. One twenty-five B'd. Still, with all the necessary arrangements, buildings, &c., to carry on the Turpentine business—situated in Cumberland County, about twenty miles from Fayetteville and from one to three miles from Little River. We will sell the above Lands for $6,500

TROY & MARSH.

Dec. 5, 1855. 59-6w

LOST,

ON Monday last, in Fayetteville, or on the Road home, a large Calf Skin POCKET BOOK, containing a considerable quantity of papers, embracing Notes, Receipts, &c., among which the following are recollected:

A Note made by Jno. McRae to the subscriber for Sixty-one Dollars and some cents.

One made by A. A. McKethan and Duncan Morrison for Ten Dollars and some cents.

One made by William McMillan for Ten Dollars, (which is paid.)

A receipt from Jno. Monroe, Constable, for three Judgments.

Two receipts of One Hundred Dollars each for stock in Clarendon Bank.

And a receipt for Two Shares of Stock in F. F. High School.

The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with Cook & Johnson or J. S. Banks.

DUNCAN SHAW

Dec. 5, 1855. 59-tf

NOTICE.

AT December Term, 1855, of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the last Will and Testament of Henry Elliot was submitted to probate and letters testamentary granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the testator are requested to make an early payment. Those having claims must present them in proper time or this notice will be pleaded in bar.

ALEXANDER ELLIOT, } Executors.
J. G. SHEPHERD, }

Dec. 6, 1855. 59-6w

Valuable Property for sale.

IN Pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity, at Fall Term, 1855, upon the petition of Benjamin Fry and wife Catharine, James Hollingsworth and others, I will sell at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of January next, the following named property, real and personal, to-wit:

One Lot in the town of Fayetteville, containing two acres, joining Marshall W. Jessup and others, near Union Factory.

One piece of Land, containing three or four acres, joining Thos. S. Lutterloh and Joseph Hollingsworth's Land on the south-east side of Mallett's Mill Pond.

Two Shares of the capital Stock of the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Company.

One Pew in the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville—No. 21.

Also, one tract of Land in the County of Cumberland, on Gray's Creek, containing thirty-seven or eight acres, near the Wilmington Road, on west side of Cape Fear River.

One tract in said County, containing about sixty-six acres, joining the late Dr. Munroe, and Charles Munroe, near Deep Creek, about 20 miles west of Fayetteville.

Terms of Sale:—One-fourth Cash, the balance on a credit of six and twelve months; bond and security being required from the purchaser.

The above is sold as property of the Estate of the late James Hollingsworth.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk and Master.

Nov. 20, 1855. 55-ts

28 Gross (3060) Webster's Elementary Spelling Books—24 dozen Webster's Pictorial Spelling Books—24 dozen Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov. 7.

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

These goods were bought late in the season, and consequently at reduced prices. My stock of **BOOTS and SHOES** is complete, embracing many kinds of extra sizes: Blankets, Kerseys, &c.; Hats, fine and common.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.

Old Stand, near the Cape Fear Bank and Market Place.

Nov. 12 52-tf

Mrs. DODD

HAS just returned from the North and is now receiving a **WINTER STOCK** of

FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY,

which she will sell on favorable terms. The Ladies of Fayetteville and vicinity will please call and examine. She is also prepared to make and trim Bonnets.

Nov. 6, 1855. 51-tf

Buckwheat Flour in 12½ lb. Bags, for sale by

W. H. CARVER.

Nov. 7 51-tf

25 BOXES TALLOW CANDLES. Also, a lot of PLAIN and FANCY WAX CANDLES. For sale by

W. H. CARVER.

Nov. 7 51-tf

Rio and Java Coffee, for sale by

W. H. CARVER.

Nov. 7 51-tf

Negro Blankets, Kerseys and Shoes for sale by

W. H. CARVER.

Nov. 7 51-tf

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE CHEAP,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Together with a general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC **WINES and LIQUORS,**

Which I am anxious to sell or exchange for Produce of any kind usually sold in this Market.

W. H. CARVER.

Nov. 7. Hay Street, near the Market. 51-tf

New Wagon Establishment

By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Williams' Store, and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,

which shall be promptly executed.

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, *HORSE-SHOEING* will be strictly attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1855. 4-Y

SPIRIT BARRELS.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, SUPERIOR SPIRIT BARRELS.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

May 28. 4-tf

FIFTY TONS GUANO.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall Stock of **GROCERIES,** embracing a large and general assortment in their line, which they offer to wholesale buyers at the lowest market rates for Cash, Country Produce, or on the usual credit to prompt paying customers.

ALSO,

Fifty Tons Best Peruvian Guano, for Cash, at 3 cents per pound.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Aug. 27, 1855. 30-tf

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Oct 15. 46-tf

FALL GOODS, 1855.

PEARCE & FERGUSON

ARE now Receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

Foriegn and Domestic, Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,

With a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

To which they invite the attention of Merchants, the Ladies and all, and which they offer at LOW PRICES for CASH, or on Time to punctual customers at Wholesale or Retail.

B. F. PEARCE. J. B. FERGUSON.

Aug. 27, 1855. 30-tf

NEW STOCK OF Books and Stationery.

WE are now receiving our usual New Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, embracing a great variety of

SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Together with a large and varied stock of

Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, &c.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call, as we offer the above stock on the best terms.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 8.

FALL OF 1855.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES

Having determined to relinquish the HARDWARE TRADE, we offer our Stock at greatly reduced prices for CASH.

Our friends who are behind hand in their payments are earnestly requested to pay up.

HALL & SACKETT.

August 27, 1855. 30-tf

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR FALL & WINTER TRADE, 1855.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving his usual assortment of the most approved styles of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,

LADIES' GAITERS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS,

and Children's Shoes of various descriptions.

—ALSO,—

TRAVELLING and PACKING TRUNKS, and CARPET BAGS, all of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Old customers and new ones are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

☞ First come, first served.

J. C. THOMSON, Old Stand, Market Square.

Sept. 3, 1855. 35-tf

To Merchants and Manufacturers of Tin-Ware.

I HAVE on hand now, and shall keep a supply of Tin Plate, Block Tin, Iron Wire Rivets, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of plain and Japaned Tin Ware of my own Manufacture, at wholesale and retail.

C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 12, 1855. 82tf

DRESS UP!

ON WITH YOUR CLOTHING!

Wake up Old Cumberland and the rest of Mankind!

A. J. WOODWARD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the North, where he purchased, and is now receiving a

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Gentlemen's Clothing

Of the latest styles, which he will sell cheap for CASH.

His Stock consists of

Talmas, Over Coats, Frock Coats, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Collars, Stocks, Gloves, &c.

Also, a large and varied assortment of

BOY'S CLOTHING,

Fitting sizes, for Youths from 4 to 16 years old.

☞ I will manufacture Pants and Vests and cut for persons wishing it done.

N. B.—I have made arrangements with a House in New York to have Clothing made to order, and those desirous of having their garments manufactured in New York will please call at my store and have their measures taken.

☞ Examine my goods at the Store one door east of J. C. Thomson's Hat and Cap Store, south-west corner of Market Square.

A. J. WOODWARD.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10. 44-3m

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS. J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

F. N. ROBERTS.

March 1, 1855. 80-tf

FOR SALE.

THE running part of a 2, 3, and 4 horse Wagon, each with Iron Axles, new and ready for use.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 14, 1855. 83tf

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE President and Directors are now ready to receive proposals for constructing the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road between Little's Mills in Richmond County and Albemarle in Stanly County, and they invite proposals for the following work:—

Section 1st. For constructing the Road from Little's Mills to Clark's Creek, 10 miles.

Sec. 2d. For constructing Road from Clark's Creek to the Pee Dee River, 5 miles.

Sec. 3d. For the construction of a Bridge across Pee Dee River.

Sec. 4th. For the construction of the Road from the Pee Dee River to Albemarle, 8½ miles.

Proposals will be received and considered for the Grading and making all necessary side ditches and Culverts from the Pee Dee to Albemarle, omitting planking.

By a resolution of the Stockholders, before the President and Directors can enter into these contracts an individual subscription of $15,000 will have to be made,—it is asked that the friends of the work will submit such bids, either subscribing or guaranteeing that amount so as to enable the work at once to go on.

JAS. G. COOK,
Pres't F. & A. P. R. Co.

Oct. 26. 47-tf

FAMILY BIBLES,

A LARGE Stock. Also, Pocket Bibles and Prayer Books.

E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW BOOKS.

BEECHCROFT, by the Author of Hearisease, &c. The Private Life of an Eastern King; Stray Leaves from the Book of Nature; McKenzie's Miscellaneous Works; The Contrast between Good and Bad Men, by Rev. Dr. Gardiner Spring. Also, further supplies of The Great Iron Wheel; Alone; Heir of Redcliffe; Berrian's, Barnes' and Thornton's Family Prayers; Gillott's 303, Perry's Double Action, and many other kinds of Steel Pens; Carmine Inks; Camel Hair Pencils; &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov. 12.

J. N. SMITH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS, Paints: Oils: Dye-Stuffs;

VARNISHES; WINDOW-GLASS AND Putty; Glass-Ware; Perfumery; Fine Soaps; Fine Tooth and Hair Brushes; Paint Brushes; Field and Garden Seeds; Spices; Snuffs; Surgical Instruments; Patent Medicines; Pure Liquors for Medicinal Purposes; Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

Orders from Country Physicians and Merchants respectfully solicited and perfect satisfaction guaranteed, both in regard to quality and price.

J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Oct. 27. 48-tf

REMOVAL.

S. M. THOMAS has removed from his former stand, near the Dubbin House, Bay street, to the corner of Market and Gillespie street, south-west of the Market House—recently occupied by Mr. S. S. Arey—where he would be happy to have his friends, and all in want of good and cheap Goods, call and examine his Stock, which comprises Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.

S. M. THOMAS.

Aug. 29. 32-tf

Wilmington & Fayetteville Passenger Line.

THE NEW STEAMER "MAGNOLIA" will leave Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays at 15 minutes after sunrise, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at o'clock. Passage $4.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

June 14, 1855. 9-tf

FOR SALE.

2,000 ACRES of Land, 9 miles from Fayetteville, lying directly on the Southern Plank Road, and on each side of Big Rockfish. One of the best Turpentine sections in the county, with convenient improvements for a family residence; with a small corn mill on a never failing stream, and a first rate situation for a Turpentine Distillery and Store.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb'y 5, 1855. 72-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853. 81-tf

COUNCIL, RAY & CO.,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE,

ARE now receiving their FALL STOCK of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

In which may be found FOR THE LADIES:

Plain col'd, Plaid, White and Black DeLAINES; CASHMERES and MERINOS; Plain and Fig'd Fancy and Black SILKS; Cloth MANTLES and CLOAKS; Cloak CLOTH; SKIRTS and SKIRTING; Merino VESTS; BONNETS; EMBROIDERIES, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN:

Hats; Boots and Shoes; Vestings; Cassimeres; White, Black and Fancy Stocks and Cravats; Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

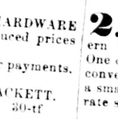
—ALSO,—

Linseys, Kerseys and Plains, Blankets, Brogans, Table Cloths and Covers, Allendale Sheetings, Children's Kid Gloves, Wool Sacks and Comforts, Youths' and Boy's Clothing, English and Italian Crapes, Dimity, Embroidery Silks and Braids.

A good assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS; GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.

Sept. 20. 37-tf

J. W. BAKER



Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in sets; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2, 1854. 15tf

McLAURIN & STRANGE

HAVE on hand, a large stock of superior SPIRIT BARRELS, which they would sell at a reduced price for cash. Persons wishing to make engagements would do well to call on us before making engagements, as we warrant a good article.

April 20, 1855. 95tf

Corporation Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville for Sale!

AGREEABLE to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, ratified Dec. 25 1852, authorizing the Town of Fayetteville to issue her Bonds to the amount of $100,000, in the aggregate, for the purpose of paying her subscription to the Western Rail Road Company.

Therefore, it is ordered by the Commissioners of Fayetteville, that the Treasurer of the Town receive sealed proposals, until the 1st of November next, for the purchase of $50,000, in sums of $500 each of said Bonds, or any part thereof. Bonds to run twenty years, with Coupons attached,—interest payable semi-annually. The said Bonds shall be under the seal of the Corporation, and binding on the faith of the same.

WM. WARDEN, Town Treasurer.

Sept. 26, 1855. 39-

LUTTERLOH & CO'S LINE,

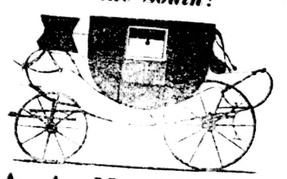
For Passengers and Freight.

STEAMER FANNY LUTTERLOH leaves her wharf at Fayetteville at sun-rise, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays 10 o'clock, A. M., (Passengers and Freights.) Steamer Rowan (in good repair,) with good Flats, will run regularly for Freights.

J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.
W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.

August 7, 1855. 25tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

THE subscriber has in Store a good assortment of Goods in the GROCERY and HARDWARE LINE; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, or bartered for country produce, on terms the most reasonable. A small lot of SADDLERY for sale cheap. Give us a call.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

N. B. Any of my friends in the country having business to transact in this place, such as renewals, &c., can have it done on the usual terms, by sending same to my care.

G. W. I. G.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1855. 39tf

Gunn's Domestic Medicine, or Poor Man's Friend.

A further supply of this Family Medical Books just rec'd by

E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

S. M. THOMAS

IS Receiving, direct from New York, a large and well selected assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Kerseys, Blankets, &c.

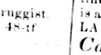
To which he would call the attention of the LADIES, his friends, and the Public generally,—to give him a call and examine his Stock before making their purchases. He intends to let the People decide whether they are pretty, or, whether they are CHEAP, when they examine his Stock and hear his prices.

He would return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Corner of Market and Gillespie St.,

Sept. 27. 39-tf

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,
Graduate of the Baltimore College of DENTAL SURGERY.



Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
" " " 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

DR. BENBOW may be found at his Room near the Market, where all who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. To those in need of ***Artificial Teeth,*** he would simply say that he is behind in no improvement. He inserts from one to an entire set upon fine Gold or Platina plate, which he guarantees to be equally as serviceable as the natural organs.

He spends nine months of each year in this place, (from 1st of October to the 1st of July.)

Sept. 20. 40-tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us.

McDONALD & WHALEY.

☞ B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

March 1, 1853. CHARLES BANKS. 73tf

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the ublic as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the South ern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71tf

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire-proof; and desirous of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.

June 10, 1854 4tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

Fall and Winter Goods.

J. & T. Waddill,

HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS consisting of a large and well selected stock of

Groceries,
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Blacksmiths & Turpentine Tools,
Agricultural Implements,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Saddlery and Leather,
Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Ready-made Clothing, and
Staple Dry Goods.

This Stock we are prepared to Job or Retail.

Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1854. 43tf

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. f

WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

JAMES H. PIER. PIER & BRANIN.
JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1855. 64ypd

2000 Spirit Barrels for sale by

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

June 12, 1854. 4tf

DESIRABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale, the Farm on which he now resides, consisting of Six Hundred Acres—One Hundred and Twenty-five Acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. There are on the premises a good new Dwelling and all the necessary out houses; the water is good and the location healthy. It is situated in the lower end of Richmond County, two miles from Laurinburgh, where there is a flourishing Male School, and will not be far from the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road.

Persons wishing further information will please call on me on the premises, or address me at Laurinburgh, Richmond County, N. C.

Oct. 13. DUNCAN McINTYRE. 44*tf

NOTICE.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subscriber, at Laurel Hill Fair Ground, one BRIGHT SORREL MARE with flax mane and tail, five years old. Any person taking her up will be liberally rewarded by writing to me at Randalsville Post Office, Robeson county, N. C., so that I can get her.

G. W. McPHATTER.

Nov. 16, 1855. 62*2tpd

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of LAND, lying on the east side of the Cape Fear River, between the lands of John N. Cashwell and Augustus King.

The tract contains 370 acres, running two miles out from the River.

If not disposed of before, it will be offered at public Auction on the 28th December; and at the same time a Horse and Buggy.

Sales will take place on the premises, and terms made known on day of sale.

R. D. YOUNG.

Cumberland Co., Dec. 13, 1855. 62*2t

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber's wagon, at camp ground, on the Plank Road, 9 or 10 miles west of Carthage, on the night of the 5th inst., a sorrel HORSE and an iron gray MARE. The horse small, about 3 years old, with marks of gear. The mare about medium size, 7 years old, very hog backed, marked with gear; an ill-disposed animal. Both were shod all round. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received, and all expenses paid. Address

JOHN HAMMOND,
Postmaster, Science Hill, Randolph Co., N. C.

Dec. 8, 1855. 62*3t

JUST PUBLISHED,

***A New and Corrected Edition of* Devereux's Equity, Vol. 2.**

FOR SOME years past this volume of the Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina has been out of print. The subscribers have printed a 2d edition, revised and corrected, which they will be happy to furnish to such gentlemen of the profession as have incomplete sets. Orders are solicited. Should they be encouraged sufficiently by the sale of this volume, they propose to follow it by a re-print of Devereux's 1st, 3d, and 4th Law, and Dev. & Battle's 1st Law, all of which are out of print.

E. J. HALE & SON.

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.

The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B. JONES,
Juniper Spring, Moore county.

Oct. 23, 1854. 44*tf

Patent Barrel Machinery

INTERESTING TO

Mill Owners, Turpentine Distillers,

And all who have an extensive use for Casks and Kegs.

THE Subscriber is the Proprietor of the Patent the Machine known as **"TRAPP'S Patent *Barrel Machine,*"** for the territory of North Carolina, and is desirous of selling Machines with the right to use them in the several Counties of the State. He is also desirous of selling the rights of the above Machine for the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Texas. The following describes some of the advantages of the Machine:

It takes the timber in the bolt, sawing the staves following with the grain, cuts them all of equal size, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, retains the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion for bilge, according to its width, it is also a perfect howells, cuts the croze, turns the head and heads the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, and when so perfect, complete and well finished, that I challenge the world to produce better Barrel, Tub or Keg, than our Machines make at the rate of **three hundred per day to the single set** which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.

Advantages over Hand Made Work.

We make our own Staves and Heading, and from twenty-five per cent more stock from the same piece of timber, saving thereby one-quarter in the price of material. Our staves are made perfectly straight, and have the same hollow and round as when set up in the cask; are of a uniform thickness; are jointed more accurately—being mathematically true from end to end; the other; our casks are tighter, stronger, and of more weight and capacity, uniform in appearance, and in all perfectly *watertight.* They cost only one-half to two-thirds what the same article would, it is made by hand, and will sell for considerably more in any market.

We have a shop at FRANKLINSVILLE, Randolph Co., N. C., where any persons who wish, can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We shall take the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

WM. W. CLARK,
Franklinsville, N. C.

Dec. 14, 1855. 62-3m

Montgomery Male Academy.

R. A. CHAMBERS, Teacher.

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence the FIRST MONDAY in JANUARY, 1856. Students coming in within a week of the beginning of the Session will be charged for the whole Session; those coming after that time will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session without a special contract to the contrary.

Tuition: $8, $12 and $16 per Session of 20 Weeks.

Board, fire and washing $7 per month.

Pekin, Montgomery, Dec. 6, 1855. 62-3t

NOTICE.—IMPORTANT SALE.

THE undersigned having taken out letters of administration on the estate of Elijah Atkins, dec'd, hereby gives notice that on WEDNESDAY the 26th day of DECEMBER, inst., he will sell the personable estate of said dec'd, consisting of about twelve hundred barrels of corn, six hundred fat hogs, sixty or seventy head of horses and mules, a large number of stock hogs and cattle, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture. Also, about thirty thousand brick, a fine stallion about eight years old and jack about two years old, and various other articles too tedious to enumerate. The sale will be commenced at the home place and continued from day to day and from plantation to plantation until all is disposed of. A credit of six months will be given. Bond with two approved securities will be required before the delivery of the property.

W. F. ATKINSON, Admr.

Millard, Wayne co., Dec. 6, 1855. 62*3t

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity and for Montgomery county, I shall expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Troy, on TUESDAY of the next JANUARY COUNTY COURT in said County, six or seven hundred Acres of Land, sold at the instance of the heirs at law of Margaret Elliott, lying on the waters of Beaver Dam creek, adjoining the lands of Thomas J. Forney, Isaac Elliott and others, in Montgomery County. This Land is situated in the Gold Region of the County and a quantity of gold has been found on it, and it is believed, abounds in this valuable metal. The Land is also valuable for farming purposes, being well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, tobacco, &c. Twelve months' credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved surety.

JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.

Dec. 1, 1855. 60*3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1855.

WHEREAS, at this Term, it is ordered by his Honor John W. Ellis, Judge presiding, that a Special Term of said Superior Court of Law and Equity be held on the FOURTH MONDAY in JANUARY, A. D., 1856, being the 28th day of the month. Notice is therefore hereby given to all suitors, witnesses and others having business to transact on the Civil Docket in said Court, to attend at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the 4th Monday in January next, aforesaid.

Witness, Kenneth McLeod, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Elizabeth Town, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1855.

K. McLEOD, C. S. C.

[56*6t]

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his tract of Land for sale lying near Affordsville, in Robeson county, N. C., containing 800 acres, joining the lands of Mary McLean, Sion Alford, John Baker, and others. There is on the premises a Grist Mill and Cotton Gin, all in good repair, and in a good stand for custom. The Wilmington & Charlotte Rail Road will pass within a few miles of it. Persons wishing to purchase land will do well to call and examine, for a bargain can be had.

PAISLEY ALFORD.

Affordsville, Nov. 22. 58*tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst. a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has, when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toes a scar, the cut of an axe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, has a wife there,—owner not known,—was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, Georgetown, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county, where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove a wagon from Robeson to that place.

I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY

Greensboro', Oct., 1855. 46*tf

1535 ACRES OF LAND for Sale

IN ROBESON COUNTY,

2 miles from Randalsville P. O.

APPLY to the Subscriber, who lives on the premises.

M. McBRYDE

August 5. 44*tf

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS

MANUFACTURED by the Subscribers, of different widths, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper-rivited, at New York prices

LINES & HARRISS.

New Market, Randolph

☞ The above kept for sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, March 30. 88-tf

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH

Jan'y 27. 70*tf